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Frederick Gardiner



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G E O G R A P H Y  
O F  
E s s e r C o u n t y ;  
F O R Y O U N G C H I L D R E N ;

EMBRACING

1. A short Topographical and Historical Sketch of every Town :
2. A general View of the County, and the Employments of the People :
3. A Glossary, explaining the Geographical and other Difficult Terms.

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BY JAMES G. CARTER AND WILLIAM H. BROOKS.

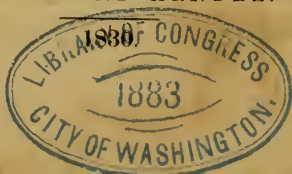
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WITH A NEW MAP OF THE COUNTY.

*no map ever published*  
"Children are very early capable of describing the places, mountains, and rivers, which pass under their inspection."

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B O S T O N :  
C A R T E R A N D H E N D E E .



DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—to wit :

*District Clerk's Office.*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1830, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *James G. Carter and William H. Brooks*, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as authors, in the words following, *to wit* :

“A Geography of Essex County; for Young Children; embracing 1. A short Topographical and Historical Sketch of every Town. 2. A general View of the County, and the Employments of the People. 3. A Glossary, explaining the Geographical and other Difficult Terms. By *James G. Carter and William H. Brooks*. With a new Map of the County. ‘Children are very early capable of describing the places, mountains, and rivers, which pass under their inspection.’ ”

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, “An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;” and also to an act, entitled, “An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

JNO. W. DAVIS, } *Clerk of the District of  
Massachusetts.*



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Press of Carter, Andrews, & Co.....Lancaster, Mass.

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## P R E F A C E.

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To parents and guardians of children in the County of Essex this geographical and historical account of that ancient and populous district of Massachusetts is presented, in the belief that it is adapted to promote there the interests of early education. Assuming the principle, that we need to know most of the places which are nearest to us, and that the amount of our knowledge of the various parts of the earth's surface should be graduated, other things being equal, by their distance from us, it is proposed that geographical education be conducted with a view to this result. At a very tender age, therefore, as soon as the young mind has power enough to understand the ideas conveyed to us by the terms *hill, valley, plain, and stream*, the child should begin the study of geography, and begin it with his own town. Having fully acquainted himself with the geography of his own town, he should proceed to the remaining towns of his own county, and growing less and less particular as he advances, pass from towns to counties, and then in order, to states, countries, and continents. The pupil should also examine on a map the situation of every place of which he may be learning an account, and, for the sake of still greater precision in his knowledge and for a useful mental discipline, should draw the shape of each.

A particular view of Essex will be for the young children of that County the appropriate introduction to their study of the science of Geography. Having gained a full acquaintance

with their own County, their minds will be prepared for an account somewhat less in detail of the remaining counties of Massachusetts and of the state itself. In this part of their course their wants will be supplied by a Geography of Massachusetts, already before the publick. A treatise still less minute upon the geography of the United States and of the earth in general, will complete the system, of which an outline has been just delineated.

Beginning, therefore, with their own town, children will be gratified with learning a description of what it contains, and will even be led to think what other information they can add to the account themselves. And without doubt they will feel a strong curiosity to know whether the streams, hills, and fertile valleys of their own town extend into the towns adjoining, and to compare the employments of the respective inhabitants of the several places, their publick institutions, and their importance as indicated by their extent and their population. Especially will their interest be roused (the remark springs from long and various experience) on finding themselves able to draw with neatness the shape of their own towns and other towns in their immediate neighbourhood, to trace out the courses of streams and roads, and to mark the actual position of churches, factories, hills, and ponds. The child's interest in the study, being thus auspiciously excited, will not fail to be sustained in his progress through the county, if he have tolerably faithful and judicious instruction. By the time he has completed this thorough survey of his own county he will have gained an amount of information, which is not only not now acquired by children, but is very rarely possessed even by men, respecting what it most nearly concerns him to be familiar with, viz. the portion of his own country immediately around him. He will have had his memory exercised, as it ought always to be, in strict alliance with the understanding. He will have begun in due

season to try his judgment, and to educate it to activity and accuracy by its numerous trials, in estimating the proportions of lines and angles, and comparing the importance of towns. He will also have obtained unconsciously an important control over his power of attention. These fruits of the study are predicted with confidence, because in repeated instances they have already been produced.

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## DIRECTIONS TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

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THE pupil should be provided with a geography and map of Essex County, and a small black board 18 inches long by 15 broad. If this cannot be easily procured, a slate and pencil will very well answer the purpose. Let his attention first be directed to the map, and inform him that the top is north, the bottom south, the right hand east, and the left hand west. Let him find on the map the town where he resides, and observe carefully its shape, its ponds, its rivers, and its mountains. All these he is to draw from the map upon his small black board with chalk, and to draw them over and over again, till he can do it accurately from his memory alone. Next, the boundaries of the town are to be learned. The pupil may then leave the map and see what is said of the town in the geography. He will find an account of it in its alphabetical place among the towns of the county. To show the pupil that he can understand the whole matter, and that it is one of his own concern, he may be encouraged to consider what things there may be worthy of notice in the town besides those mentioned in the book, as mills or factories, ponds, streams, hills, or mountains.

For recitations a large black board should be used at least three feet wide and three feet and a half long. This should be so placed that the pupil standing before it, may have his face to the north ; when, of course, his right hand will be to the east, his back to the south, and his left hand to the west. If the class consist of several, let one be directed to draw the northern line of the town boundary. Another may be invited to criticise the execution, and then another may give his opinion. It may then with advantage be submitted to the judgment of the whole class, that any one who can detect an inaccuracy, may expose it. Let the eastern boundary now be drawn and subjected to the same critical examination and amendment ; and so of the other lines. A member of the class may then name the towns on the borders, marking the place of each, mentioning its direction from the town drawn, and pointing to its actual position with reference to the place he stands in. The streams, ponds, and roads being thus laid down, one of the pupils should be required to leave the drawing and point towards the ponds, and signify also by pointing the actual direction of the streams and roads as they pass through the town. Questions may now be asked to elicit all other information that has been obtained respecting the town. The facts as they are elicited should be as much as possible connected with the drawing. If there be churches, an academy, or factories in the town, let their position be marked.

The second lesson may be one of the adjoining towns, or two, if their lines can be easily drawn, and the matter to be learned from the geography be small in amount. And in this lesson also the personal knowledge of the pupil or the teacher, or any other sources of information may be advantageously applied to. At reciting this lesson, the shape of the town or towns may be drawn on a variety of scales. This exercise will be exceedingly useful, as a severe discipline of

the mind is involved in producing accurate proportions. And the class should be kept constantly on the alert in judging of the truth of the proportions between the several lines drawn by their companion. When greater ease has been acquired in drawing, and several towns can be despatched at a lesson, there will be a wider field for this exercise in adjusting the relative size and shape of different towns. Let the class thus pass through their county, drawing from the map for every lesson a group of contiguous towns, and learning accounts of them regularly from the geography. Their exercises may be lengthened with their increasing ability, and there should be a review for every four or five lessons. On the completion of the county let the drawing of the whole of it be assigned as a separate lesson; or if this be too much, let there be reviews of the towns till they can be all drawn promptly, with the hills and streams, and an entire map of the county be formed. Meanwhile the pupil may be put upon the General View of the County, always connecting his lessons with exercises in drawing for the benefit of direct reference. Thus, when engaged upon the part relating to Towns, he may mark the largest and most populous; when upon that part respecting Inhabitants, he may point out the portions where the people are employed in manufactures; when upon the Rivers and Mountains, he may draw them; and when learning the History, he may mark whatever places in the county may be there mentioned.

The pupil should be taught to turn to the list of definitions at the end of the book for all difficult terms, and to apply to his instructor if he do not find them there. Regular and close examinations by the teacher into his pupil's knowledge of the meaning of these terms will accomplish, in this respect, all that is desirable.

Parents and teachers need not hesitate to undertake to teach this system of geography to their children and pupils,

merely because they have never been so taught themselves. If they possess only a moderate interest in the subject of education, or the progress of the children under their care, they may begin according to the above directions, with perfect confidence that they will find themselves competent to every essential duty, which will be required of them.

PARTICULAR VIEW OF  
ESSEX COUNTY.

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*Amesbury.* There were no white people on the west bank of Powow River for some time after Salisbury was settled by them. Afterwards a number of families having settled there asked permission to form a parish themselves. Their request was granted ; and as the place belonged to Salisbury, it was called Salisbury New-town. It afterwards became a separate town. The land here is not of the best kind, and the people have engaged in other business as well as in agriculture. There is a village at the point where Powow River runs into the Merrimack. The people of this village once found profitable employment in ship building, but they build very few vessels now because they are not in

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Draw the north line of Amesbury. Draw the east line. South. West. How is the town bounded ? Draw the stream which crosses the town. Mark the places of the ponds in Amesbury. Which bank of Powow River was first settled by white people ? What request was made by the first settlers of Amesbury ? What was Amesbury once called ? What is the quality of the land here ? Where is one village situated ? How were the people of this village once employ-

demand. It was in an iron factory at Amesbury that Mr. Perkins' machine for cutting nails was first used. Formerly nails were made by blacksmiths with great labour and expense, and called wrought nails. Now they are cut so easily by machines, that cut nails are much the cheapest and are used almost exclusively. The iron factory, in which a great deal of business was formerly done, is no longer in operation. Many of the inhabitants of Amesbury are employed in factories, of which there are several in the town round the falls of Powow River. There is also a machine shop for making tools and machinery, and a bleachery for whitening cloth. Great quantities of woollen cloth have been made here, and a large village has been built near the mills. There is another considerable village in Salisbury on the opposite side of the river. Both villages together are called Amesbury Mills. The Powow River is not large but as it descends 100 feet in 50 rods it comes down with force enough to set a great

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ed ? Are many vessels now built there ? What machine was used in this town first ? How were nails once made ? How are they now generally made ? How are many of the inhabitants of Amesbury employed ? Where are the factories ? What other buildings are mentioned ? What article is manufactured at the factories ? What is there near them ? What are the villages on both sides of the river called ? What is said of Powow River ? Of the prospect at the falls ?



deal of machinery in motion. Here a remarkable prospect is afforded by the dams across the river, the falling water and the numerous mills and factories on the stream.

*Andover* is a very old town. White people first begun to live here about 190 years ago, nearly at the time when others first settled Haverhill. The town was called by the Indians Cochichawick. It was bought of the Sagamore of Massachusetts for 26 or 27 dollars and a coat. It was a place of resort for Indians, because there was abundance of fish, and because the land was easily cultivated. When the township was sold by the Sagamore, four acres were reserved for Roger, the Indian, and his company. The Indians were friendly to the white people for about 30 years till the time of Philip's war. At the first attack they made, they took a boy prisoner, wounded one man, murdered another, burned a house, and killed some cattle but had

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Draw the northern line of Andover. The eastern. Southern. Western. How is the town bounded? Draw Shawshine River. Mark the places of the chief ponds in the town. Draw Cochichewick Brook. Mark the place of the Institution and Academy. Is Andover an old or a new town? How long ago did white people first come here to live? What was the Indian name of Andover? How much did all the land in the town cost? Why did the Indians like to live there? How much land was saved for them? Were the Indians friendly at first or not? What harm did they do at the first attack on the

only time to cut out their tongues before they were fired upon by the white people. At another time they took a boy prisoner, who pretended to be lame and unable to keep up with the Indians, who were going off and were afraid of being chased. They hastened on, but the boy turned, run back and escaped, though the Indian who had taken him shot at him. Several people of Andover were at different attacks killed or wounded by the savages and some property was destroyed. But the town suffered most in 1698. It was then suddenly attacked by 30 or 40 Indians, who killed 5 persons, burnt two houses and two barns, with the cattle in them, and set the meeting-house on fire, though they did not succeed in burning it down. They took Col. Bradstreet and his family prisoners, carried them 50 rods and then let them go unhurt. Old people in Andover used to say that the Indian who showed the rest of the Indians the way to Col. Bradstreet's house, would not agree to do it till they had promised not to kill or make prisoners any of the family, because he had a great friendship for Col. Brad-

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town? Give an account of the boy who was taken prisoner. What injury did the people of the town suffer from the Indians at different times? What happened in 1698? What was done by the Indians to Col. Bradstreet's family? Why did they

street. This was the reason that they let the family go. The inhabitants used to be in great fear of the Indians. They had fortified houses in every neighbourhood, and carried their guns with them when they went to work in the fields. Throughout the war of the Revolution Andover employed about 100 soldiers in the army, paying and clothing them, and sometimes giving provision to their families.

This is much the largest township in the County. It is situated on the southeastern side of Merrimack River and has the Shawshine passing through it. There are several ponds and brooks in the town so that it is well watered. Great Pond contains 447 acres and is 7 or 8 miles round ; it is clear and well supplied with fish. Its waters pass into the Merrimack through Cochichewick Brook. The north parish presents a beautiful and fertile surface swelling into large hills. The southwest part of the town contains extensive plains. The

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let them go ? What did the inhabitants use to do in their fear of the Indians ? How much did the people of Andover do for their country in the Revolution ?

What is said of the size of Andover ? How is it situated ? How is it watered ? What mention is made of Great Pond ? What stream conveys its waters to the Merrimack ? Give some account of the North Parish. Of the southwest part of

northwest part is stony and hilly. Fine meadows spread out on both sides of the Shawshine. The air in this town is remarkably pure and healthy, and many people in ill health come here from other towns for the benefit of it. Andover has some of the best farms and farmers in the county or in the eastern part of the state. About 350 people work in factories and make a great deal of woollen cloth and some cotton cloth, and paper. There are three woollen factories and a mill on Cochichewick Brook, and three woollen factories, a machine factory and six mills on the Shawshine.

The north parish contains an academy called Franklin Academy, and a private school of considerable reputation under the care of two instructors by the names of Putnam and Pierce. Phillips Academy in the south parish was the first academy established by law in Massachusetts. A great deal of money and land was given to it, by its founders, two gentlemen, who were brothers of the name of Phillips. The

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the town. Of the northwest part. Of the valley of the Shawshine. Is Andover a healthy or a sickly place? What is said of the farms and of the farmers? How many persons work in factories and what do they manufacture? Mention the number of factories in the town.

What seminaries are there in the North Parish? Has Phillips Academy been long established? Why did the Acad-

Academy was named for them. It owns property to the amount of more than fifty thousand dollars. It has been very much celebrated for the thorough manner, in which Latin and Greek have been taught in it, and it has set a good example to other schools. The oldest Theological Institution in the country is also in the south parish. The part of the town where it is situated is pleasant and very high, so that a person there can see the country for many miles around. The Institution has three large brick buildings with handsome grounds in front. Students live in two of the buildings; the third contains a chapel, lecture-rooms and a library of six or seven thousand volumes. More than 100 students belong to the school. They study here three years to prepare themselves for ministers under the instruction of four Professors, one of whom is President of the Institution. Instruction is given free of expense, and some scholars are entirely supported, who cannot afford to support themselves. The Institution is

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emy receive the name it bears? How much property belongs to it? What has been the opinion of people concerning the Academy? What other seminary is there in the South Parish? How is it situated? How many buildings belong to it, and for what purposes are they used? How many students are there here? How are they employed? How much is done for the students? How can the Institution afford to do so much for them?

very rich, having received in presents four hundred thousand dollars.

Andover contains a bank and a printing office which issues a weekly newspaper. Considerable printing has also been executed here in the English, Greek, and Hebrew languages.

*Beverly* was settled very early; a fort was built here before Governor Endicott arrived at Salem. The town was for many years a part of Salem. The land was given to the white settlers by an Indian named Sagamore John. Three of Sagamore John's grand children asked pay for the land, and though they had no right to it, received from the inhabitants nearly 30 dollars. Captain Lathrop belonged to this town, who, with most of his company of eighty men, was killed by the Indians in the western part of this state. Near the close of the Revolution *Beverly* was very flourishing, and her privateers took some valuable British vessels.

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What is there in Andover besides what has been mentioned? What kinds of printing are executed here?

Draw the north line of *Beverly*. The east line. South. West. How is *Beverly* bounded? Draw Bass River. Mark and name the pond on the north line of the town. Is *Beverly* an old or a new town? To what town did it once belong? How was the land obtained from the Indians? How came any thing to be paid for it? What mention is made of Capt. Lathrop, of this town? What was the situation of *Beverly* near the close of the Revolution?

The town has Woolston or Porter's River and Bass River on its western side, separating it from Danvers and Salem. On the south it is washed by Massachusetts Bay. There is some rocky and unproductive pasture-land, but there is much valuable and well cultivated soil. The most thickly settled part of Beverly is the southwest, where it approaches Salem. It is connected with that town by an expensive bridge about one third of a mile long. At the bridge begins a long and closely built street, containing many handsome houses and extending towards the north part of the town. At the lower part of it near Salem, is presented a fine view of the harbours of Salem and Beverly. Here live many mechanicks, and traders, and people who go to sea for their living. There are other settlements, in different parts of the township, such as the Upper Parish and Beverly Farms, in which the people are chiefly engaged in cultivating their lands. Some vessels em-

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What rivers are there on the west side of the town? How is Beverly bounded on the south? Of what quality are the lands in this town? In what part of the town are the houses built nearest to each other? How can people pass from this town to Salem? What is said of the street which begins near the bridge? What prospect is there from the lower part of it? What people live in this part of the town? What is the chief employment of people in other parts of Beverly? What

ployed in commerce are owned in the town, and some seamen, belonging to Beverly, sail to distant countries from other seaports, as Salem and Boston. Beverly has however been most celebrated for sending out a great many vessels and men to catch cod fish and bring them home to be dried and afterwards sold. The town contains a bank and five churches.

*Boxford* was once the western part of the township of Rowley. The bodies of several Indians were found buried in this town some years ago. Great numbers of flint arrow heads and a pestle and mortar of stone, were found with them. The town contains several ponds. Two on the boundary line between Boxford and Bradford are connected by a brook and send forth a small but useful stream to the Merrimack. From several other ponds in the town spring the head waters of Rowley and Parker Rivers. A branch of Ipswich River

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concern has the town in commerce? For what business has it been most celebrated? What does the town contain?

Draw the north line of Boxford. The east line. South. West. How is the town bounded? Mark the places of the ponds in Boxford. Draw the streams. To what town did Boxford once belong? What discovery was made in the town some years ago? What articles were found with the bodies? What is said of the two ponds on the boundary line between Boxford and Bradford? Where do Rowley and Parker Rivers rise? What mention is made of a branch of



also has its sources in Boxford, and running into Topsfield, unites with the main stream. Though there is some plain and meadow land in the township the surface is generally uneven. The soil, though not naturally very fertile, is made productive by industrious cultivation. The inhabitants are mostly farmers, but many find employment in making shoes, which are sent to Salem and to other places for sale.

*Bradford.* The land in this township was given by the General Court to the Rev. Mr. Rogers and some other persons belonging to Rowley, for the convenience of that town. A great many years ago, when the Indians were numerous, they became enemies to the white people. The inhabitants of Bradford were so much alarmed on their account that they had three fortified houses, in which they passed the night in times of danger. The surface of the township varies a great deal from high ground to

Ipswich River? Is the surface of the town level or uneven? Is the soil good or is it barren? What is the business of the people?

Draw that part of Merrimack River which bounds Bradford on the north. Draw the east line. The South. West. How is the township of Bradford bounded? Mark the places of the ponds in the town. Draw the stream which runs across Bradford into the Merrimack. To whom did the General Court give the land in Bradford? What is said of the disposition of the Indians towards the white people? How much were the white people alarmed? Is the surface of the town-

low, and from low to high. The land is generally good, though not all alike in goodness. Some of it is excellent, especially some interval land on the bank of the Merrimack. From one or two high hills in this town can be seen the course of the Merrimack, here a beautiful stream, the fine town of Haverhill beyond it, and some of the neighbouring towns. Johnson's Creek, a small stream running out of a pond on the southern border of the town, flows across Bradford to the Merrimack and sets the wheels of several mills in motion in its course. A handsome bridge, covered with a low roof, like the roof of a house, to prevent decay from the weather, connects this town with Haverhill. In the east parish there is a ferry, or a place on the river where a boat is kept to carry people across to the east parish of Haverhill. As in other towns on the Merrimack, a great many vessels were once built in Bradford; but none are built there now. The business of tanning leather is carried on here very extensively. One or two

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ship level? What is the quality of the lands? Where is some of the best land in the town? What is the prospect from some of the hills? What account can you give of Johnson's Creek? How can travellers pass from this town to Haverhill? How can they cross the river from the east parish? What branch of business was once pursued in this town? What business is now extensively carried on? How many persons are employed in making shoes? How many pairs of shoes are sent

hundred men are employed in making shoes. There are sent every year to New-York and to other places, one hundred and fifty thousand pairs of shoes, or nearly enough to supply every person in Essex County with two pairs. In Merrimack River are caught salmon, shad, bass, sturgeon, and alewives. In spring people set a great many seines or nets to catch the fish, but have not so much success now as they once had. Bradford Academy, in the west parish, has been extensively known, and is generally attended by a large number of pupils. There is also an academy in the east parish.

*Danvers* was originally a part of Salem, and was called Salem Village. At this place began the trouble and distress caused both in and out of Essex County nearly 140 years ago by the terrors of supposed witchcraft. An Indian woman was first charged with being a witch. She was a servant in the family of the Rev. Mr.

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away every year to be sold? What kinds of fish does Merrimack River afford? When and how do people catch the fish? Are there as many fish as there once were? What has been the success of Bradford Academy? Is there any other academy in the town?

Draw the north line of Danvers. The east line. South. West. How is Danvers bounded? Draw the streams in the town. Mark the places of the ponds. To what town did Danvers once belong, and what was its name? What great calamity began here? How did it begin? To what family

Paris, minister of this place, whose house is still standing. Soon many other persons in this village and in the neighbouring towns were accused of the same crime. Men's minds were alarmed and deceived, and great misery was produced.

Though there is considerable plain land in Danvers, the surface is generally uneven. The lands are well cultivated, and yield abundance of fruits and vegetables. These are sent to Salem market in great quantities, and they bring high prices. A great many of the butchers and market-men, who supply Salem with fresh and salted provisions and vegetables, live in this town. Danvers has also considerable trade with the interior towns of Essex County, supplying them from its stores with many of the necessities and conveniences of life, and taking in return the produce of their lands and sending it to the Salem market. The manufacture of shoes and earthen ware forms an important part of the business of the people. Chocolate is made here, and cotton and woollen cloth are also manufactured. There

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did she belong? What happened afterwards? What was the state of men's minds? Has Danvers an even or an uneven surface? What are the productions of the lands? Where are they sent? What persons do business in Salem, but live in this town? Give some account of the trade of Danvers with the interior towns. What articles are manufactured here to considerable extent? What are the other

are, besides, two iron factories. By these, nails are cut in great quantities, anchors are made, and iron is slit into small rods or pressed between two heavy rollers into flat strips. But the chief article of manufacture in the town is leather. Numerous and extensive tanneries cover and redden with ground bark considerable tracts of land. They are supplied with hundreds of cords of hemlock bark from the Salem wharves, to which it is brought in vessels from the state of Maine. The tanning and dressing of leather have enriched a great many of the citizens of Danvers, and been of immense advantage to the town.

At the head of the river forming the boundary line between this town and Beverly, there is a considerable village, in which much business is done. Essex Bridge, between Salem and Beverly, is in the way of vessels coming up the river to this village, and the owners of the bridge pay thirty or forty dollars every year to the town of Danvers on that account. The

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manufactures of the town? What is done in the two iron factories? What is the chief manufacture of Danvers? What is the appearance of the tanneries? Where is the supply of bark obtained? In what way had the town been much enriched? Where is one important village of the town? Why should the owners of a bridge between Salem and Beverly pay money to the town of Danvers? What is said of the

chief village of the town is large and thickly settled. The principal street of it is long and joins the main street in Salem, as if it belonged to the same town. The numerous manufactures, an active business, and the enterprise of the people of Danvers have given success to the bank lately established in the place, and make the town one of the most flourishing in Essex County.

*Essex* was for 121 years a parish of the ancient town of Ipswich and was called Chebacco. Essex and West-Newbury both became towns the same year, 1819; and they are the youngest in the county. In the eastern part of the township and on both sides of the stream flowing through the town, there are extensive marshlands yielding great quantities of salt hay. This town has engaged actively, like almost all the towns on the coast of Essex County, in sending out men and vessels to pursue the fishing business. It is well situated for shipbuilding on ac-

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principal village of Danvers? Of the chief street in it? To what causes does the town owe its prosperity?

Draw the north line of Essex. The east line. South. West. How is the town bounded? Draw Chebacco River. Mark Chebacco Pond. Mark the islands in Chebacco Bay. To what town did Essex formerly belong? How old are the towns of Essex and West Newbury? From what parts of the town is salt hay obtained? In what business has this town engaged, with other towns on the coast of Essex County?

count of the river, which flows through it conveniently, in a winding course, and affording ample room. No less than forty vessels were building in 1828, and there are several building in 1830. Employment is furnished by shipbuilding to a great many men. Probably more vessels are built here than in any other town in the state. Timber and plank are brought down from Merrimack River in rafts. They pass from the river into Plumb Island Sound, and thence through a canal which has been dug across to a stream on the north border of the town. There is a line and twine manufactory in the town.

*Gloucester.* Fishing vessels used to come every year from England to the coast about Cape Ann, on which Gloucester is situated. The men brought their fish ashore on the Cape and dried them and then returned home. In

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Why is Essex well situated for shipbuilding? How many vessels are built here? Of what advantage is ship-building to the town? To what extent is the business probably carried on in Essex, compared with other towns in the state? From what river are the timber and plank brought? How do they pass to this town? What manufactory is there in the town?

Draw the north and east lines of Gloucester. Draw the south line. The West. How is Gloucester bounded? Draw the streams in the town. Mark the places of the ponds. Mark the islands near Cape Ann. What use was made of Cape Ann at first by people from England? At

1624, only four years after white men had first settled in New-England, some persons were sent over from Dorchester in England to make a settlement here. They were joined by certain people who had before settled in this country at Nantasket, now the town of Hull; among them was Roger Conant. The settlement was soon given up, and Mr. Conant and others went to Salem. Gloucester was created a town by the General Court in 1642.

Cape Ann, on which Gloucester is situated, projects far into the sea; it is the most easterly part of the county of Essex, and the extreme northern boundary of Massachusetts Bay. The town is therefore almost surrounded by the sea, of which it presents many fine views. A part of the township is an island, being separated from the rest by Gloucester and Squam harbours, and by a canal which was dug to connect them. This is a very rough and rocky township, and exhibits rude and wild scenery. There is however a considerable extent of flat marsh-land, which presents a strong contrast

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what time was an attempt made to settle it? By whom were the settlers joined? When the settlement was given up, where did some of the people go? When was Gloucester created a town? Where is Cape Ann? What is the situation of the town? How did part of the township become an island? Give some account of the surface of the township.



with the broken ground and high rocks around. There are three or four important villages, which together form the town of Gloucester. On the north side of the Cape is the village of Squam. Opposite to Squam is the sand beach, which once supplied with sand all the towns on the seacoast from Portsmouth in New-Hampshire to Boston. At that time floors were covered with sand instead of carpets or paint. The village of Sandy-Bay, on the eastern end of the Cape, had no harbour naturally ; but a place to shelter vessels has been made there by piling up great walls of stone. The people of Squam and Sandy-Bay engage actively in the fishing business.

The principal village, called the Harbour, is on the south side of the Cape.. It presents a pretty appearance as you approach it. On entering, you find the settlement compact and adorned with a number of handsome buildings. Here are several streets, some running the same way with the shore, and some across from the back part of the town down to the harbour and

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Is it all rocky and rough ? How many villages are there in the town ? Where is Squam ? What mention is made of the beach opposite to Squam ? What old custom is noticed ? Where is Sandy-Bay ? What have the people done for want of a harbour ? How are the inhabitants of Squam and Sandy-Bay employed ? Where is the principal village of the Cape ? How does it appear on approaching and on entering it ? How

the wharves. They are not very smooth nor straight. The tops of rocks frequently appear in them, and rocks are seen in the fields also, and between the houses. There are many stores and mechanics' shops in the place. Some trade is carried on between this town and the West-Indies; but the chief business of the place is produced by the cod and mackerel fishery. The cod fishery is described in the account of Marblehead. Those who fish for mackerel go away six or eight times in the season and stay two or three weeks each time. They salt the mackerel they catch, and bring them home. They are then put into barrels, and pickle, or water made very salt, is poured into the barrel. Some mackerel are sold to people from the country, and some are sent to Philadelphia, New-York, and other places. There is a fort at the Harbour, with a number of large cannon in it, to keep people off who are at war with this country, and to prevent them from injuring the town. But as there is no nation now at war

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do the streets lie? What is said of them? How numerous are the rocks in the town? For what purpose are some of the buildings used? What trade is pursued from the place? What is the principal business? Give an account of those who fish for mackerel. What is done with the fish when they are brought home? To whom are they sold? What protection has the town from an enemy? Why is the fort

with this country, the fort is not kept in good order. East of the town lies Thatcher's Island, on which are two high but slender buildings called lighthouses. Great lights are placed at the top of these every night, so that vessels near the Cape may not run ashore in the dark. There are in Gloucester quarries of stone, which is very valuable for building, and is split out and sent to Boston and other places for that purpose.

Gloucester contains several churches, a custom-house, and a printing office issuing a weekly paper. The inhabitants are very industrious and enterprising. No town on the seacoast of Essex has been more spirited and successful in bearing up against the general decrease of business and the pressure of the times. It is the third town in the county in regard to the number and size of its vessels taken together.

*Hamilton* was once a part of Ipswich, and continued to belong to that town eighty years

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neglected? What buildings are there on Thatcher's Island? What is their use? What building material is found at Gloucester?

What does Gloucester contain? What is the character of the inhabitants? Compare Gloucester with other towns on the seacoast of Essex County.

Draw the north line of Hamilton. The East. South. West. How is Hamilton bounded? Draw the branch of Ipswich River which crosses the town. Mark the places of the ponds. To what town did Hamilton once belong? What was once

after it became a parish. It was called Ipswich-Hamlet. Ipswich River runs some distance along the western border of the town partly separating it from Topsfield, and forms a still greater part of the boundary line between Hamilton and Ipswich. Wenham Swamp reaches into the south part of this town, and a pond in the swamp lies on the boundary line between Hamilton and Wenham. Chebacco Pond, lying partly in this town and partly in Essex, and several smaller ponds in the southeast corner of the town, give rise to the head waters of Chebacco River. The surface of the township, though by no means a plain, has not many high hills. The inhabitants are generally farmers. Their houses are upon their farms and scattered over the town, so that there is not a large number of them together at any one place.

*Haverhill.* White people first came to live at this place about 190 years since. The Indians called it Pentucket. Two of them, with the

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the name of Hamilton? What towns are partly separated from this town by Ipswich River. Where is Wenham Swamp? Where does Chebacco River rise? Is the land in Hamilton level? What is the business of the people? Is there any large village in the place?

Draw the north line of Haverhill. The east line. The South. West. How is the town bounded? Draw the streams crossing the town. Mark the chief ponds in Haverhill. How old is Haverhill? What was its Indian name? How did the

consent of Passaconaway, who lived here and was the Chief of the Indians in this part of the country, sold the land in Haverhill to the white strangers for 15 or 16 dollars. It then contained the town of Plaistow and part of the towns of Salem and Atkinson in New-Hampshire, and part of Methuen in Essex County. The white people named it Haverhill, from Haverhill in England, the birth place of Mr. Ward, their first minister. The settlement here was for fifty years one of those farthest back in the Indian country, and was often troubled by the savages. For twenty years scarcely one went by in which they did not kill some person or plunder property. Two boys being taken prisoners by the Indians and carried into New-Hampshire, made their escape in the night, and following the course of the first river they met with, because it would lead them to the seacoast, they arrived safe at a fort. In one year fourteen persons were killed, 8 of whom were children.

In an attack in 1698 the Indians burned nine houses and killed or captured about forty

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white people obtain the land? How large was the place at that time? Why was it called Haverhill? What was its situation for fifty years? How often did the Indians attack the town? Give an account of two boys, who were taken prisoners. How many persons were killed in one year?

What happened in 1698? What mention is made of Mrs.

of the inhabitants. A Mrs. Duston was confined to her bed at the time with her nurse and eight children about her, one of them an infant six days old. Her husband hearing the alarm sent seven of the children towards a fortified house. By this time he saw the Indians near him and giving up all hope of saving his wife and infant, hastened on horseback after his children. The Indians fired at him. He fired at them, and kept between the children and the savages till he had brought the former to a safe place. The Indians carried off Mrs. Duston, with her nurse and child, which they soon dashed against a tree and killed. Twelve of the savages forced the two women and a boy to go with them 150 miles into the wilderness of New-Hampshire, as it then was. One morning just before day break, Mrs. Duston finding the Indians fast asleep waked up the other prisoners. They seized the tomahawks of the Indians and killed ten out of the twelve, leaving only a woman and a boy alive. They then scalped them, and cut holes in all their boats but one to prevent pursuit, and taking that one fled down the Merrimack in safety to Haverhill.

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Duston ? What did her husband do ? What became of Mrs. Duston ?

At another time a great company of Indians fell upon the town at day break. They attacked the house of Mr. Rolfe, the minister of the place, and killed him, while he was boldly defending it. The servant maid of Mr. Rolfe hearing the alarm ran into the cellar with his two daughters and concealed them under two tubs. The Indians searched the cellar but did not find the children. While they were busy in the house a man went behind it and struck upon it with a large club, crying "come on, come on, we will have them." The Indians being very much frightened cried "the English are come," and ran away with all speed. The rest of them in the town were also alarmed, and they all hastened away, having burned several houses, taken some prisoners, and killed nearly fifty of the inhabitants. They were pursued and were forced to give up most of the plunder and many of the prisoners, but they cruelly killed several to prevent their escape. The door of Mr. Rolfe's house is still preserved here in the meetinghouse, pierced with the bullets of the savages

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Whose house did the Indians attack the next time they came? What became of Mr. Rolfe's two daughters? What happened while the Indians were in the house? What did the Indians do? What injury had been done by them before they fled? What were they forced to do on being pursued? What is there in Haverhill to remind people of this attack?

and gashed by their hatchets. For 100 years there was no bell in this town to call the people to church. A man used to blow a horn every sunday and lecture-day half an hour before meeting, and received one pound of pork annually from each family in payment.

Haverhill is situated on the north side of Merrimack River, 18 miles from its mouth. When the tide is coming in from the sea it meets the river and raises the water here five or six feet, but never makes it salt. In the spring the Merrimack abounds with bass, alewives, and shad. Salmon are also caught, but not in such numbers as formerly. Little River flows across the town into the Merrimack and carries several mills. Great Pond in Haverhill is a large and very beautiful sheet of water with an abundance of fish. There are also three other ponds of considerable size. From one of them logs, made hollow by boring, are laid to the town, and supply the inhabitants with water. There are many very good farms and orchards in the town, and the soil is generally productive. Houses have been

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How is the town situated? What is the effect of the tide at this place? What fish are there in the Merrimack? What is said of Little River? of Great Pond? How is the town supplied with water? What account can you give of the farms and orchards and of the land generally? Where is the



built in various parts of the township, but the principal village is on the bank of the Merrimack, as far up the river as sloops ascend. It is situated on the side of a hill, sloping from a considerable height down to the river; and it presents a fine appearance as seen from the other bank of the Merrimack. It contains four large blocks of stores and some beautiful houses, which give an appearance of elegance and importance to the town. Some vessels are built here, but they are few compared with those built in former times. There is a number of stores in the town, and considerable business is done here. Many of the people find employment in manufactures. Haverhill Bridge, connecting the town with Bradford, rests upon strong abutments at the ends, and upon three piles of stones called piers, lying in the river. It is covered with a low roof like the roof of a house, and has three arches. In the spring the ice breaks up in the river with great violence; and many people thought it would carry away any bridge that could be built. This bridge is very strong

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largest village? What is its situation? How does it appear from the other side of the Merrimack? What buildings are there in the village? Are any vessels now built here? In what business are the people employed? How is Haverhill Bridge supported? In what does it resemble a house? In

and withstands the ice, though it sometimes trembles. The town contains a bank, an academy, and a printing press, which issues a weekly newspaper.

*Ipswich.* As early as 1633, only five years after the settlement of Salem, the oldest town in the county, thirteen persons were sent to take possession of this place by the governor of Massachusetts. It was feared that the French, some of whom had been sent to this country, would seize it if it were not immediately occupied, because the land was excellent for cattle and tillage. Great numbers soon joined the settlement. The town was peopled by very respectable men, many of whom owned large estates in England. A great many Indians used to live in this place. Articles used by them, such as pestles and mortars of stone, are found here. They liked the situation because they could catch abundance of fish in the river of many different kinds. The wigwam of the sagamore

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spring does the ice break up violently or gently? Does it move the bridge? What does Haverhill contain?

Draw the north line of Ipswich. The east line. South. West. How is the town bounded? Draw Ipswich River. Mark the place of the islands near the town. When was Ipswich settled? Why was it settled at that time? What was the character of the settlers? Who lived in the place before white people came there? Why did they choose this situation? What attack is mentioned? What injury was done

Masconomo was attacked one night by nearly 100 Indians from the eastern country. Several of the Sagamore's men were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. He had himself, however, killed some of the families of the eastern Indians before, so that the white people did not much pity him. The Indian name of the place was Agawam. The white people called it Ipswich, after Ipswich in England, because they had been kindly treated there before they came to this country. The town was so prosperous that soon after its settlement it paid a greater tax than Salem.

The surface of the township is uneven, changing from hill to valley and from valley to plain. Ipswich River passes through the town between banks descending rather steeply to the stream. Vessels can ascend the stream to the lower part of the town. The river passes over a fall three and a quarter miles from its mouth, and a quarter of a mile below, over another. These falls supply a great deal

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by those who made the attack? What feelings had the white people towards the Sagamore? What was this town called by the Indians? Mention the reason of its receiving the name of Ipswich. What was the success of the settlement?

Is the surface of the town level or uneven? What stream passes through Ipswich? How high can vessels go up the river? How is the river obstructed? Of what use are the

of water power. The seacoast of Ipswich is well known among sportsmen, who go there to shoot the shore-birds which frequent the place. The land in Ipswich is very good ; and a great part of the inhabitants labour upon it. Many of them live in the principal village, but have farms at a distance. The farmers of this place are famous for the quantities of hay which they raise and send to Salem market. A large and handsome stone factory has been built at the falls of the river for the purpose of making cotton and woollen cloth. Ipswich has long been celebrated for the manufacture of lace. Silk and thread lace was formerly made by hand, in great quantities, by women and children. It is no longer made so, because within a few years a factory has been established with machinery which, by the aid of a few persons, manufactures it much faster and cheaper than it was made before. A very large number of women and girls now find employment in ornamenting the lace with their needles, after it has been manufactured.

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falls ? Why is the seashore of Ipswich celebrated ? What is said of the land in this town ? What is the business of many of the people ? Where do many of the farmers live ? For what are the farmers in this place famous ? What factory has been built here ? For what manufacture has this town been celebrated ? How was lace formerly made ? Why is it not made so now ? What employment does the lace now furnish to females ?

The chief village of Ipswich is composed of two settlements directly opposite to each other on the banks of the river and united together by a bridge. A great part of the village is built on the side of a high and rocky hill. The costly and excellent bridge connecting the two parts of the village has been built 66 years; it has two arches for its support and for the passage of the river. Ipswich is one of the three shire towns of Essex County, and gains some advantage from the meeting of the courts in the place. It has lost, however, in some degree the importance which it once enjoyed, and has an ancient and somewhat decayed appearance. It contains a neat white court house, and a house of correction. There are also in the town an academical school, and a female academy which is now very flourishing, and in which a great number of young ladies are receiving their education.

*Lynn.* A little more than 200 years ago the only inhabitants of Lynn were Indians or red

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What is the situation of the principal village of Ipswich? Where is a large part of it built? Give an account of the bridge uniting the two parts of the town. What advantage has Ipswich which most other towns in the county have not? What is the present condition of the town? What buildings are there in the town? What schools are there?

Draw the north and east lines of Lynn. The south line. West. How is Lynn bounded? Draw the streams in the town. Mark the places of the ponds. Who were the inhabi-

men. They called the place Saugus, and the eastern part of it Swampscot, which is its present name. Montowampate, Sagamore of these Indians, ruled over both this town and Marblehead. On Lynn Beach, which joins Nahant to this town, Indians of different tribes used to assemble and engage in friendly sports and games. They first drew a mark across the sand beach and shook hands over it to show that they were all friends. They then tried with great zeal which should excel in running, leaping, shooting, foot ball, and other sports. Those who were victorious gained prizes of beaver skins, ornaments, or money. At that time, foxes, deer, bears, and wolves abounded in the forests; and in the Lynn woods, pits then dug in the earth to catch wolves, are still to be seen. There were also great flocks of wild fowls. Pigeons flew over in such numbers that they darkened the air. In 1629, some white people came to live here among the Indians and were kindly received by them. One of them,

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tants of Lynn a little more than 200 years ago? What was the Indian name of the place? How large were the dominions of Montowampate? What use did the Indians make of Lynn Beach? How did they begin their games? What were their sports? What were the rewards of the conquerors? What animals were then numerous in Lynn? How large were the flocks of pigeons? How were the white people received who came to live among the Indians in 1629? How

named Black William, owned Nahant, which he sold and gave away to the white people several times over. Lynn anciently contained the land now belonging to Lynn, Saugus, and Lynnfield, in Essex County, and to Reading and South Reading, in the county of Middlesex. In four years from its first settlement Lynn had become a town of more importance than Salem, and so it for some time continued.

The town lies on Lynn and Nahant Bays, which are only small portions of Massachusetts Bay. The waves of the sea sometimes spread over a smooth hard beach, sometimes break upon a rocky shore, and towards the west are met by an extensive marsh. The principal village is built on a broad plain. This is succeeded on one side by hills composed of rough rocks and sometimes covered with bushes and trees, and on the other side by the salt marshes on Saugus River and on the seacoast. There is a great deal of good land in the town. The turnpike road from Boston to Salem passes

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did they get possession of Nahant? How large was Lynn at first? Has Salem always been a larger town than this?

How is the town situated? Give some account of the seashore. Is the ground on which the chief village is built level or hilly? Describe the surface of the rest of the township. What is said of the turnpike road from Boston to Salem?

through Lynn. In the eastern part of the town it crosses a bridge which floats upon the surface of a pond, being fastened only at the ends.

Nahant is the Indian name of a long peninsula which projects from Lynn shore directly into the sea. First there is a low and narrow neck of land, which is rough with stones, but presents, when the tide has gone down, a smooth, hard beach of sand, one mile and a half long. This leads to a tract of land which spreads out to some extent and joins on the outer side another beach. This beach is finer than the first, but is only 90 rods in length. It bends inward from the sea like a bow, and terminates in another tract of land much larger than the first. The two tracts greatly resemble islands, and would be so were it not for the beaches. The sand beach is so hard that a carriage may pass over it and leave scarcely a mark from the wheels or the hoofs of the horses. On the farther extremity of the peninsula a fine building has been erected for a hotel. Great numbers of fashionable people from Boston, Salem, and other

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What is Nahant? Give on account of the first beach. Of the tract of land at the end of it. Of the second beach. What do the two tracts of land resemble? How hard is the sand-beach? Where has a hotel been built? What people visit



towns in the vicinity, visit Nahant in the sultry months of summer to enjoy the beautiful ride over the beaches, and breathe the cool air which generally comes in from the sea, even when it is calm in the country. Invalids also sometimes spend several weeks here for the improvement of their health. Persons travelling for pleasure into Massachusetts, from distant parts of the country, are eager to see Nahant because they have heard of its celebrity.

Some of the inhabitants of Lynn are employed in fishing, some in agriculture, others in manufacturing leather, glue, and chocolate. Of chocolate great quantities are made. Here is also a dye-house in which great quantities of cloths and silks are coloured. But the town is most famous for the manufacture of women's shoes. In this employment almost all the people are engaged. They make one million two hundred thousand pairs annually, enough to supply every woman and girl in this county with thirty pairs, and all those in the state of Massachusetts with two pairs each. A newspaper is

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Nahant, and what is their object? What other persons resort there? What mention is made of travellers from distant parts of the country?

How are some of the people of Lynn employed? For what is the town most known? How many of the inhabitants

published in this place. Lynn contains a bank, an academy, and seven churches.

*Lynnfield.* This township of land was granted by the General Court to the inhabitants of Lynn soon after that town was settled. It was formerly called Lynn-End. The inhabitants were farmers, and used to attend public worship in Lynn, at the church then standing on the common. A meeting-house having been built here after many years, Lynnfield became the second parish in Lynn and so continued 67 years, when it was set off as a separate town. The main branch of Ipswich River flows along the north border of Lynnfield, separating this town from Reading in Middlesex County. The western boundary is formed chiefly by Saugus River, which runs southeasterly between this town and South-Reading. The inhabitants are generally employed in labouring upon their lands, which are not however very productive.

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are engaged in the manufacture of shoes? How many pairs are annually made? What buildings does the town contain?

Draw the north line of Lynnfield. The east line. South. West. How is the town bounded? Mark Humphrey's Pond. How did the people of Lynn obtain the land in Lynnfield? What was once the name of this town? At what place did the inhabitants anciently attend public worship? How long was Lynnfield a parish of Lynn? What river bounds the town on the north? How is this town separated from South-Reading? What is the business of the inhabitants?

*Manchester* is a very old town, though it does not contain a great many inhabitants. It was once called Jeffrey's Creek, and formed a part of Salem. It is situated on the north side of Massachusetts Bay ; and the town is built close down upon the head of Manchester Harbour. The surface of the township is rocky and uneven, and is covered in many places with extensive woods. These abound in snakes, and are celebrated for producing the magnolia, a low tree bearing many beautiful and sweet-scented flowers. This tree is rarely found in Massachusetts. A number of vessels are sent out from this place to engage in the fisheries. The fish are brought home and sold. The business of making cabinet furniture is carried on here with great activity. There is some valuable machinery for sawing out veneers. Veneers are very thin strips of mahogany or other fine wood, with which the outside of some pieces of furniture, such as bureaus and sideboards, is covered, so that although the main part is of some cheap

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Draw the north line of Manchester. The east line. South. West. How is the town bounded? What can you say of the age and population of Manchester? To what town did it once belong? What is its situation? Give an account of the surface of the town? What do the woods produce? Is the magnolia common in this state? What business is pursued by means of vessels? What other business is carried

wood, the whole appears to be of an elegant and costly kind. For the best veneers mahogany 1 inch thick is divided into 7 or 8 thicknesses, but for common furniture into many more.

*Marblehead* was once inhabited by Indians, who paid obedience to the Sagamore of the Saugus or Lynn Indians. The first white people who came here to live thought there were great rocks of marble in the place; they called it therefore Marble-Harbour, and afterwards Marblehead. They formed a settlement here very early, and soon after that at Salem had been established. They were chiefly fishermen, with some traders, and so have been their descendants. Some lands were once reserved here for a college, but after the establishment of one at Cambridge, the design was abandoned. A few years before the Revolution Marblehead was a very flourishing town. It paid the greatest tax, and was thought to contain the most inhabitants of any town in Massachusetts, ex-

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on here? What are veneers? Into how many thicknesses is mahogany an inch thick divided?

Draw the north line of Marblehead? The east. South. West. How is the town bounded? Mark Tinker's Island. What people once lived in Marblehead? Why was it called Marble-Harbour? How early was this town settled? What was the business of the settlers? What institution was thought of for this place? What was the condition of the

cept Boston. During the Revolution three lads belonging to this place were put as prisoners on board of an English vessel at Quebec to be carried to England ; after being a few days at sea they took the vessel away from the officers and crew and brought her to Marblehead. The people of the town bore their part cheerfully in the losses and expenses of the war of the Revolution. They offered the merchants of Boston their buildings and wharves, when the latter were not permitted by the English to make use of their own. They furnished an entire regiment for the publick service the first year of the Revolution. The war put a stop to the fisheries, and a great many were killed in it who were once fishermen. Those who outlived the war were in great poverty and distress, especially the widows and children of those who had been killed. Business afterwards reyived. But the town again suffered severely by the late war.

Marblehead is more than three miles long

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town just before the Revolution ? What bold deed was done by three boys ? What was the conduct of the people of Marblehead in the Revolution ? What offer did they make to the merchants of Boston ? What did they do the first year of the war ? How did the war effect the fisheries ? In what state did it leave the inhabitants. What other evil has happened to the town ?

What is the extent of Marblehead ? How is the town sit-

and between one and two in breadth. It reaches so far out into Massachusetts Bay that the inhabitants are very much by themselves; and the people of the vicinity are never obliged to travel through this town to arrive at any other. The township has a hilly surface, abounding in a remarkable degree with rocks, which are often bare, but sometimes partly covered with a thin soil. The harbour, which is of good depth and well defended by a strong fort, is formed by a very narrow neck of land and a wider tract to which this neck leads. Great pains were once taken and much money laid out to prevent the neck from being washed away by the sea, which was very much feared.

This town is celebrated for its fisheries, far more so indeed than any other town in the United States. A great many vessels sail away twice every year to a place in the ocean called the Grand Bank of Newfoundland. Here the ground at the bottom of the ocean in some places comes near the top of the water, like the summit of a great mountain in the sea. Im-

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uated? Is the surface of the town smooth or is it rough? Give an account of the harbour. What misfortune has been feared?

How is this town distinguished? Where do the vessels of this town go every year? Give some account of the place?

mense multitudes of cod-fishes swim to this place every year to eat the small fishes and worms, which swarm on the sand banks, and of which they are very fond. The fisherman lets down his line very deep with a lead at the end to sink it and a hook baited with a piece of mackerel or other fish and, sometimes, even with a part of the cod fish. The fishes take the bait very greedily as quick as it comes down, and a good fisherman can catch two or three hundred in a day. It is very hard and severe labour to pull up from so deep a place so many heavy fishes, which are often a yard long or longer. It is very cold there also, and the men are wet a great deal of the time. They all catch the fish as fast as they can, till they have taken a large number ; they then stop, and split them open and clean them, and stow them away in the vessel in layers, with salt between the tiers. When a vessel has stayed on the bank till it has as many on board as it can bring, it returns home. The cod-fishes are so numerous, that though there are hundreds and hundreds of vessels from America and from other

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What fishes are found here ? How are they caught ? When a considerable quantity are caught, what is done with them ? How numerous are these fishes ? When a vessel returns,

countries, each of which carries away twenty or thirty thousand or even more every year, still there are as many as ever. Their young ones are so numerous that each pair has several millions. When a fishing vessel has arrived with her cargo, the fish are taken out and spread upon fish-flakes to dry. Fish-flakes are made of faggots, or brush wood, spread upon poles, which are laid straight along about three feet from the ground upon stakes. They cover a considerable extent of land in Marblehead. When the fish are dry, they are called salt fish, and are put into stores. Once they were all or nearly all carried away in vessels to distant countries and there sold; now the sale of them depends chiefly on the use of fish in the back country. A few of the people of Marblehead cultivate the land, and some are traders; but far the greater part find their support in the fishing business, which now for their misfortune yields but a slender profit. After the hard labour of fishing is over for the season, the fishermen spend their winters very pleasantly at home. A small commerce only now belongs to

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what is to be done with the fish? What are fish-flakes? What becomes of the fish after they are dried? How are the people of Marblehead employed? What is said of the



the place, and that is chiefly carried on from Boston and other ports. The town is the fourth in Essex County, in the number and size of its vessels taken together.

Marblehead is large and compactly built, but the streets are crooked and irregular. Several private houses, the new stone church, and the custom-house are highly ornamental to the town. In addition to the free schools of the place, an Academy and private schools are supported by individuals. Here are two manufactories of cordage, and one of twine and lines. There are also five churches, and a printing press issuing a weekly newspaper.

*Methuen* once belonged in part to Haverhill. The portion taken from Haverhill was bought of the Indians together with the rest of that town for 15 or 16 dollars. The country has a poor appearance near the Merrimack, but improves

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commerce of the place? Of its importance as to the number and size of its vessels.

How is the town built? What buildings are particularly mentioned? What is done here for the education of children? What manufactories are there in the place? What number of churches is there.

Draw the north line of Methuen. The east line. South. West. How is the town bounded? Draw Spicket River, Draw the other streams in the town. Mark the places of the ponds. What is the history of a part of Methuen? What is the appearance of the land in the town? Is the surface

very much at a greater distance from the river. The surface of the township is uneven, and presents some very elevated land. The church of the first society stands on the top of a high hill which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. The Merrimack flows in a northeasterly course along the border of the town, separating it from Andover. Spicket River, a fine stream from New-Hampshire, runs across Methuen and falls into the Merrimack nearly opposite the mouth of the Shawshine. In its course through the town it suddenly pitches about thirty feet over steep and rough rocks. The view of the falls is lively and agreeable. The Spicket furnishes water power of great importance ; and it has been so well used as to make Methuen a considerable manufacturing town. There is one cotton factory here of five stories in height. The people however are generally farmers.

*Middleton.* It is 102 years since Middleton became a town. It was formed of the united

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uneven or level ? What place is particularly mentioned ? What is the course of the Merrimack ? Of Spicket River ? Describe the falls of the Spicket ? What use is made of the falls ? What is the chief business of the people ?

Draw the north line of Middleton. The east line. South. West. How is Middleton bounded ? Draw the streams run-

corners of several of the neighbouring towns. Three small streams run from this town into the main branch of Ipswich River, which passes for some distance through Middleton and along its borders. There are several ponds in the town, which discharge themselves by small mill streams into Ipswich River. Hills and valleys, often succeeding each other, vary the surface of the township. The land is not naturally very fruitful, and requires good management and great industry to render it productive. The inhabitants labour upon their lands and live scattered over the town in small neighbourhoods; and there is no large village in the place.

*Newbury.* At the falls of the river in this town, there was once a famous settlement of Indians, who collected at that place on account of the great abundance of fish found there at almost all seasons of the year. The Indian

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ning across the town into Ipswich River. How old is the town of Middleton? Of what lands was it composed? What streams are mentioned? Where do the waters of the ponds flow? Is the surface of the township smooth or uneven? What is the quality of the land? How are the people employed? Do they live in a thick settled village, or are they scattered?

Draw the north line of Newbury. The east line. South. West. How is the town bounded? Draw Parker River. Draw Little River. What inhabitants once lived at the falls in Newbury, and why did they choose that place? What was

name of the place was Quascacunquen. The inhabitants of Ipswich increased so fast in numbers after it became a town, that within a year, or 195 years ago, many of the principal people removed to this place. Sixty years after, the Indians attacked the town, and took all of one family prisoners except a girl, who ran away to some houses standing where Newburyport now stands. Captain Greenleaf chased the Indians and took their prisoners from them. When Captain Greenleaf came upon them, the savages tried to kill the captives, and wounded them so severely with their tomahawks that they all died except a boy, who only received a gash in the shoulder. This town once contained West-Newbury and Newburyport.

The land in this town is generally good, and well rewards the industry of the farmers by its fine crops. Near the Merrimack the soil is excellent, and is also remarkably well cultivated. An extensive salt marsh spreads out on both sides of Parker River, and over the eastern part of the town ; it produces large quantities of salt

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Newbury called by the Indians ? From what place did the first settlers of this town come ? What happened sixty years after the settlement ? What was done by Captain Greenleaf ? Of what cruelty were the Indians guilty ? How large has this town ever been ?

Is the land in Newbury barren or fruitful ? What mention

grass. Parker River, in the distance of one mile and a half, falls nearly 50 feet. There are mills at the upper falls, and at the lower falls stands the first woollen factory ever built in Massachusetts. Vessels can pass up Parker River three and a half miles above Plum-Island Sound. Marble has been found in the town of various beautiful colours. In the same neighbourhood with the marble is a quarry of limestone. A great deal of lime was once made here, and the excavation dug for the purpose of procuring the limestone is called the Devil's Den. Interesting specimens of minerals are found here, especially asbestos. Cloth is sometimes made of asbestos, which will not burn in the hottest fire. A part of Newbury is so built as directly to join Newburyport, and some fine buildings in this town give beauty to that. In the parish of Belleville, in this town, is a church belonging to a small society of Friends or Quakers. The

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is made of the soil near the Merrimack ? Give some account of the banks of Parker River and of the east end of the town ? How great is the fall of Parker River in this town ? What buildings are there at the falls ? How far can vessels ascend Parker River ? What valuable kind of stone has been found here ? What quarry ? What use was once made of the limestone quarry ? What kind of a mineral is asbestos ? What advantage does Newburyport gain from the nearness of a part of Newbury ? What religious society in this town is mentioned ? What kinds of business are extensively pursued

town has long contained several manufactories, producing cordage every year to a large amount. Chaise-making and the tanning business are also carried on to a considerable extent. Dummer Academy in this town was in operation long before any other school of the kind in the state. It has been a very celebrated seminary and many eminent men have attended this school when they were boys. It received its name in honour of Lieutenant Governor Dummer, who established it and gave a large and valuable farm for its support.

Plum-Island lies east of Newbury, Rowley, and Ipswich, and reaches from the mouth of the Merrimack to the mouth of Ipswich River. It is nine miles long, and nearly a mile across. This island looks very strangely as a person approaches it, and when he is upon it. He sees heaps, hollows, and plains of yellowish sand which is drifted by the wind into all kinds of curious shapes, generally much resembling snow banks. Scattered over the sand grow abundance of bushes bearing great quantities of plums,

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in this town? What account can you give of Dummer Academy? For whom was it named, and why?

Where is Plum-Island? How large is it? What is its appearance to a person near it or upon it? What fruit grows

which are very good, and nearly as large as cherries. In the autumn when the plums are ripe, numerous pleasure parties pass over in boats from the neighbouring towns, and some over the bridge not far from Newburyport. There is a hotel on the island, but it does not receive much company. The west side of the island is bordered by salt meadows. The eastern side is entirely exposed to the sea, and in storms vessels are sometimes driven up high on the shore. A few years ago there was a vessel here that had been lodged almost in the middle of the island ; it was bedded half its depth in the sand, which was as deep in the inside of the vessel as it was on the outside. On the northern end of the island there are two lighthouses, at the tops of which lights are kept burning in the night to show sailors their way over Newburyport bar, at the mouth of Merrimack River. About half of Plum-Island belongs to Newbury, and the rest to Rowley and Ipswich.

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here ? What happens here in autumn ? Give some account of the west and east sides of Plum-Island. Mention the fate of one vessel. What is the use of the lighthouses at the north end of the island ? To what towns does Plum-Island belong ?

*Newburyport* was once the port of Newbury, or the place to which the vessels belonging to that town came up; and here the merchants, traders, and mechanics lived, while the rest of the people were farmers. It became a separate town 66 years ago, having continued to be a part of Newbury for 120 years after it was first laid out for a new settlement. For many years the town was rapidly enriched by a prosperous commerce with the West-Indies, and other parts of the world. At length its trade was lessened and permanently hurt, because for a long time the owners of vessels were not allowed by government to send them away at what time and to what place they chose. To increase the evil, a great fire in 1811 burnt down a large portion of the town. It broke out in that part where the business of the place was chiefly done, and spread swiftly and furiously over the most valuable portion of Newburyport, destroying great quantities of goods, with nearly 250 buildings, and among them almost all the dry-goods stores, one church,

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Draw the north line of Newburyport. The east and south lines. The west line. How is the town bounded? To what town did Newburyport once belong? What were the employments of the people in the two parts of the town? How long has it been a separate town? How did the town grow rich? How was its trade hurt? What other misfortune happened to the town? Describe the fire. What was done



and the custom-house. The fire was raging on both sides of one of the principal streets at the same time. The rising flames met together over the street, forming a broad fiery arch, through which the spectators could see for a great distance. Much kindness was shown to the sufferers by the inhabitants of other towns, and Boston collected and gave to them twenty-four thousand dollars. Soon after the terrible calamity by the fire, the war with England completely destroyed for the time the commerce and business of the place.

Newburyport is on the south side of the Merrimack, three miles from its mouth. It has the town of Newbury on three sides and is bounded on the other side by the river. It is the smallest township in Massachusetts and contains only 647 acres. The town is finely situated on the side of a low hill, sloping gently to the Merrimack. The harbour, though large and safe, unfortunately cannot be easily entered on account of a shifting bar of sand at the mouth of the river. It stands next to Salem in Essex

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to assist the inhabitants? What new evil soon fell upon the town?

How is Newburyport situated? How is it bounded? How large is the township? Where is the town built? Give some account of the harbour. What is the importance of the

County in the number and size of its vessels. For many years the town took a part in the cod fishery, but within a few years it has entered with spirit into both the mackerel and cod fisheries, and has derived important advantage from the business. This business has been increasing while the commerce of the town, or its trade with distant places, has been lessening. Besides the injuries this once flourishing town has suffered from other causes, it has mainly lost the natural advantages of its situation at the mouth of a large river by the opening of the Middlesex Canal, which furnishes a conveyance to Boston for the chief part of the exported produce of the valley of the Merrimack.

As Newburyport enjoys a fine natural situation, so it is beautifully built; the streets are generally wide and straight, and bordered with neat, and in very many cases with elegant, buildings. High Street, on the summit of the rising ground on which the town is built, is particularly beautiful. In the lower part of the town, are numerous stores, which supply with

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town as to the number and size of its vessels? Give some account of the fisheries of Newburyport. How has the town lost the advantages of its natural situation?

Give an account of the way in which the town is built. What buildings are there in the lower part of Newburyport

goods the inhabitants of Newburyport and its vicinity. There are many large buildings and some containing five or six separate stores. Many wharves are built out from the shore into the stream, and receive cargoes of goods from vessels or for them as they lie at their sides. There are generally some vessels lying in the stream or at the wharves. Boots and shoes, hats and cigars, are extensively manufactured in the place. Here is also a hose manufactory, in connexion with which 30 or 40 persons are employed in weaving socks or stockings or in sewing them up after they are woven. Newburyport is one of the three shire towns of Essex County, and contains a brick court house and market house, a stone jail, seven churches, and a printing press issuing a semi-weekly newspaper. A great number of persons pass through the town on their way from Boston, Salem, Portsmouth, and other places. A beautiful but very singular bridge unites the parts of the great eastern road on the opposite banks of the Merrimack, and connects this town with Salisbury; it is hung upon four sets of large chains, the

near the river? What is the use of the wharves? What articles are manufactured in the place? What manufactory is there here? What account can you give of Newburyport, and of what it contains? How is Salisbury connected with New-

ends of which are secured in four piers of stone in the bed of the river. The Newburyport Turnpike was built 24 years ago at the enormous expense of four hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It is very straight, and leads directly to Malden Bridge, near Boston, but travellers prefer passing through Ipswich and Salem over the old road, which is not much farther. Newburyport Academy is in Newbury, but was established and has been supported chiefly by the citizens of Newburyport. Fifty thousand dollars have been given by will, by a gentleman of the name of Putnam, for the establishment of a high school in Newburyport; this will probably be of great advantage to the town.

*Rowley* is a very old town. It was named after Rowley in England in honour of the Rev. Mr. Rogers minister of that place, who came over with about twenty worthy families and settled in this town. The strangers bought some

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buryport? What is said of Newburyport Turnpike? What mention is made of Newburyport Academy? What has been done for the town by Mr. Putnam?

Draw the north line of Rowley. The east line. South. West. How is the town bounded? Draw Rowley and Parker Rivers. Mark the places of ponds in the town. Mark the situation of Bald Pate. Is Rowley an old or new town? From what place did the first settlers come? From what

farms also of people belonging to Newbury and Ipswich, that they might have more room in their town. They employed their children in spinning cotton, while they themselves made cloth, which was the first ever manufactured in the country. The most easterly part of the town consists of broad tracts of marsh-land, yielding great quantities of salt grass. The people of the upper part of the town go down every year to make the salt grass into hay, and then carry it home. The western part of the township contains some very high land. This high land was once thought of as a place for the theological school, which is now established at Andover. The chief summit of this high ground is called Bald Pate, and is the loftiest land in the county of Essex. It is easily ascended, and presents a fine view of the valley of Merrimack River, of Haverhill, and other villages, and of much of the surrounding country. The western part of the town forms a separate parish, and is called New-Rowley, where some business and several

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towns were farms taken and added to Rowley? What was the business of the children and older people? What kind of land is there in the eastern part of the town? What use is made of it? In what part of the town is there very high land? What use was once designed to have been made of this land? What is the name of the chief height? What view is there from its top? What is the name of the western

trades are carried on. The houses in the east parish of the town, called Old Rowley, are placed round a level common with three sides. Here vessels are sometimes built at a considerable distance from the river, to which when finished they are drawn. The business of tanning leather is carried on in both parts of the town, and shoes are made in great numbers and sent to Salem and other places to be sold. The region abounds in pear trees, which are as numerous as apple trees are in many other towns.

*Salem.* This is the oldest town in the County of Essex, and the oldest in the State of Massachusetts, except Plymouth. In 1626 the first white settlers came to this place, having deserted an earlier settlement at Gloucester. But in two years after there came over from England a hundred persons with Governor Endicott; these made the settlement sure and lasting, which might otherwise have soon been abandoned. The Indians called the place Naum-

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part of the town? What is the situation of the village of Old Rowley? What can be done with vessels built at a distance from the water? What kinds of business are carried on in the town? What trees abound in Rowley?

Draw the north line of Salem. The east line. South. West. How is Salem bounded? Draw the streams in the town. Mark Spring Pond. How old is Salem? From what place did the first white settlers come? How was the settlement strengthened and made lasting? Give some account

keag; the white people named it Salem, the meaning of which is Peace. While those that arrived with Governor Endicott were still weak and weary with their voyage, there was an alarm that a thousand Indians from Saugus, now Lynn, were coming upon them. Immediately they loaded three pieces of cannon, carried them into the woods, and fired them off upon hearing the noise of the Indians, who were so terrified that they fled back with great outcries. No Indians, or scarcely any, were living in this place when the white people came; they having been destroyed a few years before by a great sickness or plague. They once had a town in North-Salem, and a few of their graves have been found in Salem in different places, where they probably stayed for a time to fish. In 1829, as some labourers were slightly excavating the ground near the lead factory in South-Salem, they met with several graves each containing three or four Indians. They lay on their right sides, facing the east, with their knees bent up towards their breast. The town

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of the names of the town? What happened soon after Governor Endicott arrived? What had become of the Indians who once lived in the place? Where was the Indian town? What remains of the Indians have been discovered? What

at the time of its settlement wore a very different appearance from that which we now see. Instead of streets of crowded buildings, fine gardens, and fields with a few trees, the country was covered with one great forest, except a few spots cleared by the Indians. Even the islands in the harbour were then shaded by trees. For a time Salem increased slowly ; Ipswich and Lynn were soon before it in importance. But in fourteen or fifteen years from the first landing of the settlers Salem had begun the fisheries with success, had left all other towns behind in commerce, and was so flourishing as to be spoken of as a proper place for the seat of government. It was a very large township in 1637, and contained Danvers, Beverly, Manchester, and Wenham, and part of Lynn, Middleton, Topsfield, and Marblehead. Of the present town the part on North-River was first settled. The strip of land running out into the harbour, now called the Neck, once contained a great many houses and stores. Afterwards business passed up South River, and there it has principally remained.

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was the appearance of Salem at its settlement? Was the increase of the town rapid or slow at first? What was its situation in a few years? How large has it ever been? What part of the town was first settled? In what part has the business been?



In 1692 Salem suffered vast injury, and its inhabitants frightful alarm and distress on account of the belief in the existence of witches, and of the accusation, trial, imprisonment, and execution of suspected persons, who were really innocent. From Danvers, then called Salem-Village, where the madness began, it easily passed into Salem. Children, and Indians, and weak-minded women, accused people of witchcraft, and were believed. Every one was liable to be brought before the court, tried and executed, and no one felt safe. Dismay was in every heart and in every face. The frenzy at length went down, but not before it had deprived Salem of one quarter of its population, all within a year.

A short time before the American Revolution, the British government prevented any vessel from going into or out of the harbour of Boston, because the town had been very independent, and had offended that government. Some supposed that Salem would embrace the opportunity of drawing away the trade of that great com-

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What was the calamity of 1692? From what town did it spread into Salem? What were the feelings of the people? What injury did Salem receive?

Why did the British Government stop the commerce of Boston? What did some persons suppose might be done by

mercial place ; but in an address to the British Governor, they declared that they scorned the thought of rising themselves by the downfall of their unfortunate neighbours. The first year of the war, but before any battle was fought, a British lieutenant-colonel and 140 soldiers were sent from Boston to Salem, to sieze some cannon which were said to be in the place. Having arrived at Salem, they found the cannon had been removed, and they marched to north bridge in pursuit of them. Many people had collected there, and Col. Pickering with thirty or forty men, had hoisted the bridge, and was standing on the opposite side. Col. Leslie ordered the bridge to be lowered. It was refused. The soldiers were then on the point of crossing the river in a gondola which was lying on the shore, but the Americans leaped into it and cut holes through the bottom with their axes. The British officer stayed at the bridge an hour and a half. At last, evening coming on, he found it useless to wait longer and promised, that if the bridge were lowered he would march only a few rods beyond it, and return.

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Salem? What did the inhabitants say? For what purpose did British soldiers come to this town? Where did they go when they could not find the cannon? Whom did they find at the bridge? What took place there? How did the affair end?

The bridge was then let down. The soldiers passed just beyond it, and immediately went back without gaining their object.

In the last war, which began 18 years since, the commerce of Salem was interrupted and all business stood still. Numerous vessels lay in North and South Rivers, stripped of their sails, rigging, and spars, because they could not go to sea without danger of being taken by the enemy. Some were fitted for privateers, and setting sail made prizes of whatever British vessels they could find and conquer. A few of the inhabitants in this way increased their money in the war, but the citizens generally were great sufferers. Labourers, traders, and mechanics found slender means of support. British ships of war could often be seen from the town, and sometimes in the act of burning American vessels. It was feared and expected that an attack would be made on the town, and soldiers be landed on the shore to take it. The inhabitants furnished themselves with arms and became soldiers. Alarms were given once or twice and the militia collected, but no enemy appeared.

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What was the effect of the last war? What was the situation of the vessels? What was done with some of them? Were the people benefited or injured by the war? What fears were felt, and why were they felt? What was done by the inhabitants.

The peninsula on which the most thickly settled part of the town is built, is washed on each side by a salt-water stream, rising and falling every twelve hours by the flowing and ebbing of the tide. The land lies low and is nearly level, scarcely any place being more than 20 or 24 feet above the surface of the water at high tide. The soil is generally light, dry, and sandy, and free from standing water. Wells are numerous and afford pure water. But at least one thousand families are supplied with water by an aqueduct, which conveys it in pipes from a collection formed by living springs in the western end of the town. The pipes are logs bored through and laid under ground with their ends joined together, so that water will pass from one into another. There are 20 or 25 miles of logs laid for pipes, and they extend into nearly all the streets in town. The lower or eastern part of the peninsula is called the Neck, and has now but few houses upon it. Here upon a farm owned by the town is a large almshouse of brick, in which poor people, unable to

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How is the most thickly settled part of the town situated? Is the land level or uneven? Describe the soil. How are the people supplied with water? What are the pipes? How extensively are the logs laid? Where is the Neck? What building is there upon it? How many paupers are there

maintain themselves, are supported at the public expense. There are generally two or three hundred paupers in the almshouse. Those who are able are made to work; the weak and sick are well treated. The paupers cultivate the farm by their labour, blow rocks for cellar-walls from a quarry upon the farm, manufacture brooms, mats, and many other articles for sale, and earn in this way a great part of their living. This was one of the first institutions of the kind in this country; it has been exceedingly well managed, and is much celebrated. There is a fort on the Neck and one on Winter-Island which joins the Neck by a causeway. They are not now in good order, but in time of war they are guarded by soldiers and have cannon in them ready to be fired upon an enemy. There are many islands in Salem Harbour, most of them small and rocky, but others larger and having some soil. The largest of them, the Misery, has been used for a pasture, the animals being carried there and brought off in boats or vessels. Baker's Island has a dwellinghouse upon it and two high but slender buildings,

generally? What are the employments of those able to work? Was this institution begun early? Give an account of the two forts. What other parts of the town are there besides the peninsula? What use has been made of the

called lighthouses. Each of these has a large glass top, in which every night great lamps are lighted, that are seen far off in the bay and put vessels on their guard. Besides the body of the town lying between the two rivers, there is a considerable village on the opposite side of each of these streams. One, called North-Salem, is connected with the town by north bridge. It was settled early and was prosperous while Salem carried on the fishery, but is now less flourishing and popular than the other parts of the town. Here is a laboratory, in which alum, Roman vitriol, oil vitriol, and aquafortis are manufactured, and saltpetre is refined. The people of the other village, called South-Salem, pass easily into and out of the town over the river, by means of a draw-bridge and another bridge, which serves also as a dam for a grist-mill, a chocolate-mill, and a saw-mill. This part of the town is pleasant and increasing. Large vessels were formerly built here in great numbers for the merchants of the town, but a few only are now built. White lead is manu-

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islands? Describe the former and present situation of North-Salem. What building is there in the place? What means have the people of South-Salem of passing the river? What is said of ship-building? What article is manufactured in South-Salem?

factured in South-Salem at two factories, which have been lately erected.

The main body of the town lying between North and South Rivers is built very compactly. Essex Street passes through the whole extent of this part of the town, generally from west to east, but frequently in some degree shifting its direction. It contains the residences of many of the principal inhabitants, the stores for dry goods, most of the banks and insurance offices, and a few of the churches. There are other streets running nearly parallel with Essex Street; of these Chesnut Street, on the south side of it, is the most beautiful, as it is indeed the most elegant in town. There are numerous cross streets opening a communication from one side of the town to the other, and to the wharves. These streets are filled with buildings generally neat and at times of great beauty, particularly some in the vicinity of the Common. Within a few years much money has been expended by the town with good effect in rendering the streets more convenient for carriages,

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Are the houses in the middle of the town built closely together or apart from each other? What mention is made of Essex street? Of Chesnut street? Give an account of the cross streets. What improvements have been made by the

and the side-walks for foot passengers. The military companies parade on a large, level, and beautiful tract of land, called the Common, which is neatly fenced, and surrounded by a double row of trees. One regiment and two or three companies of soldiers form the military force of Salem. The town contains 16 churches, 6 banks and 6 insurance offices, a jail of stone, a court house, theatre, and market-house, all of brick, and a select athenæum or library with six thousand volumes. Three newspapers are published in Salem, one weekly, the others twice every week. The Salem papers circulate in every part of the county. There are several factories here for making lines and twine, and a greater number for the manufacture of cordage. Besides these, the mechanics, who labour at the different trades, form a large body of the citizens.

The inhabitants of Salem are so much and so honourably concerned for the education of the children of the town, that besides a large number of private schools supported at great

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town? Where do the military companies parade? What buildings does the town contain? How many newspapers are published and how far do they circulate? What manufactures are mentioned? What class of people are mechanics?

How much are the people of Salem interested in regard



cost, one quarter of all the expenses of the town, or nearly nine thousand dollars, is paid for public schools. These schools continue open all the year round, and any parent has a right to send his children to them without expense for instruction. The children are taught reading, spelling, writing, arithmetick, and geography. The High School also receives without charge the boys of the town. It is designed to prepare them for merchants, or for any active business, requiring an acquaintance with the higher branches of an English education, and particularly mathematics. This school has been begun only a few years, but has thus far accomplished the wishes of those who planned it, and has gained the favour of the people. In the Grammar School boys are taught Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, and are fitted for college free of expense. Many pupils educated at this school have been admitted at College with great praise for their good scholarship and credit to their teachers.

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to schools? On what terms can parents send their children to school? What branches of education are the children taught? What account can you give of the High School? How well has it succeeded? What education do boys receive at the Grammar School? How have the boys been received at College?

Salem has gained its large population and its wealth chiefly by commerce. From east to west along the southern shore of the town wharves have been built out into the stream ; and there are many also in South-Salem and some on the North River. They are less fully occupied than formerly with goods taken from vessels lying at their sides, or ready to be put on board of them ; still the principal wharves are now extensively used. To the district of Salem and Beverly, but nearly all to Salem, belong about forty ships and barks, eighty-five brigs, and ninety schooners and sloops ; in all more than two hundred vessels. In the number and size of its vessels taken together, or its tonnage, Salem is the third town in Massachusetts and by far the first in Essex County. A great many of the people of the town are absent at sea in these vessels the chief part of their time. Some stay from home only two or three months at one time, others stay a year, and some even two or three years. After so long an absence, they and their friends at home rejoice at their return. Many die away from their homes in distant

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To what does Salem owe its size and wealth ? Where are the wharves built ? For what are they used ? What number of vessels belongs to the district of Salem and Beverly ? How long are sailors absent from home ? Why do not their

places, especially when they go to Havana, Batavia, and other unhealthy places, at the hot season of the year. It is therefore much against the wishes of their friends that they engage in such voyages. While at sea on long voyages they are obliged to live chiefly on salt beef and biscuits baked very hard, called ship-bread; fresh meat could be kept but a short time, and soft bread would very soon mould if brought from home, and could not with any convenience be baked on board. The life of a sailor is a very hard one. Some times in a great storm he is swallowed up with the vessel by the sea; at other times vessels are cast ashore upon the rocks, and perhaps go to pieces with the loss of the crew, perhaps are got off with more or less injury to themselves and their cargoes. Ships seldom perform long voyages without meeting with some bad and stormy weather. But there is much less danger now than there was formerly, because vessels are built better, and the way and the dangerous places are better known. Many schooners and sloops, be-

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friends wish them to go to certain places at the unhealthy season of the year? What is their food principally while they are at sea? What misfortunes sometimes happen to a vessel? Why is there less danger at sea now than there once was? In what way are many schooners and sloops em-

longing chiefly to the state of Maine, bring to Salem great quantities of fire wood and lumber ; while a smaller number fetch grain and flour from New-York, Baltimore, and other places. Many large schooners and brigs belonging to the town take cargoes of flour, beef, pork, beans, potatoes, lumber, and other articles, carry them to the West Indies and sell them and then buy and bring back, after an absence of two or three months, molasses, sugar, oranges, and lemons. Very often they carry their cargoes farther, to South-America, and thence after staying away four, five, or six months bring molasses and sugar, or hides to be tanned into leather, horns to be made into combs, or tallow for candles and soap. The large brigs and ships go chiefly to India, half way round the world or more, and are gone at least ten or twelve months. They carry silver dollars, furs, spars, sandal wood, and other things and return with tea, coffee, pepper, silk, or spices. The East India trade has been the greatest and most profitable part of the commerce of the Salem merchants, has been pursued with great activity

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ployed ? How are the large schooners and brigs employed ? What articles are brought from South America ? How far off is India, where the large brigs and ships go ? What articles do they carry there, and what do they bring home ?

and enterprize, and has brought much wealth into the town. The town owes more to it than to any other trade, but it is now much less advantageous than it has been. Salem with all the disadvantages of a shallow and inconvenient harbour, of being near Boston which draws away its trade, and of many misfortunes which have befallen commerce, has sent its vessels and still sends them to different parts of the United States to trade with our own countrymen; to Europe to trade with the English, French, Russians, Spaniards, and Danes; to Africa to trade with the negroes; to Canton to trade with the Chinese; to the northwest coast to trade with the Indians, and to many other places in the world beside. Its commerce is not prevented by the distance of places, the danger of voyages, nor by the numerous differences of language, customs, and religion among foreign nations. The cargoes of goods brought by vessels on their return are sold at Salem, Boston, or New-York, and are sometimes sent to distant parts of the world. They were once almost all sold at Salem; but this is not so

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What can you say of the India trade? Give an account of the commerce of Salem. What is done with the cargoes of goods brought by vessels, when they return home? What

much the case now. This change has exceedingly lessened the active business of the place. There are numerous stores in the place, however, filled with the cloths, wares, and productions of the soil of other countries and our own country. These are sold to the inhabitants of the town and to the people of the adjacent and back country, who also bring large quantities of the produce of their lands to the Salem Market, especially in the winter season. This town is and has long been an excellent nursery for merchants and men of business. In the stores and counting rooms of Salem young men are taught habits of diligence and frugality, and a thorough knowledge of modes of business. Many merchants educated here have become distinguished in their profession, not only in this place, but many of them also in Boston, Philadelphia and New-York.

The East-India Marine Hall, a beautiful building, contains a museum of curiosities, which is extremely interesting to visitors and is highly celebrated. Here are collected a variety of dresses worn in different parts of the world,

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injury has Salem received? To whom are the goods in the stores sold? What is said of the town as a place for educating merchants?

What does the East-India Marine Hall contain? What

rare minerals, coins, and medals, and various warlike instruments of many nations, the Gods of pagan lands, a rich variety of birds of almost every kind and some of exquisite plumage, thousands of insects, shells of every size and of the most delicate colours, several fine paintings and statues, and a multitude of the most singular and curious specimens of the works both of nature and of art. The society by whose enterprize and personal exertions this museum, surpassed for beauty and rarity by scarcely any in the world, has been collected, is composed of merchants and masters of vessels.

*Salisbury* is the oldest town on the north bank of Merrimack River. The settlement was begun here in 1638, or 192 years ago. Salisbury formerly contained the township of Amesbury. The General Court once assembled in this town to settle the boundary line between Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, the Legislature of New-Hampshire being at the same time at  

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are the curiosities? By whom were the curiosities collected?

Draw the north line of Salisbury. Draw Salisbury Beach. Draw the south line of the town. Draw Powow River. How is the town bounded? Mark the factories on Powow River. Draw the small streams in the town. Where was the first settlement made on the north bank of the Merrimack? How large has the township of Salisbury been? What event in the history of the town is mentioned? Describe the town

Hampton in that state. The town is bordered on the river opposite to Newburyport by a salt marsh one mile and a half in width. Beyond that the land rises and is gently uneven. The marsh grows narrower farther up the river, but extends to a great width on the east side of the town towards the sea. On the sea shore is a fine beach of yellow sand called Salisbury Beach, which is visited by many as a curiosity. It extends several miles, and is bounded on the land side by broken sand hills, succeeded by flat, broad marshes, over which in high tides the sea sometimes rushes to a great extent. The sea tumbles in upon the beach in huge waves, which spread out thin far up over the sand. There are three principal villages in Salisbury; one opposite Newburyport; another called the Point, at the mouth of Powow River, where vessels are built, but in much less numbers than formerly; and the most important settlement, farther up Powow River at the factories. The last is very flourishing, being built around the woollen factories, which draw great profit from the manu-

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as to its marsh-lands. What curiosity is there on the sea-shore? Give some account of that side of it next the town. How does the water come up over the beach? Where are the three chief villages in Salisbury? What account is given of the village at the factories? What is the quality of the



facture of flannels. These are excellent and are sold throughout the United States under the well known name of Salisbury Flannels. This and the factory village on the opposite bank of the river in Amesbury, are together called Amesbury Mills. The business of tanning leather is pursued to a great extent in Salisbury.

*Saugus.* This town belonged to Lynn till the year 1815, when it was separated from it and received the ancient Indian name of that town, Saugus. Nearly 200 years ago an iron mine was discovered on the west bank of Saugus River. A foundery was soon built, and for a time nearly enough iron was wrought for the supply of the colony. Iron was manufactured here for more than one hundred years, but seldom in large quantities. Near the place of the factory may still be seen heaps of scoria, or that part of the ore which remains after the iron is melted and taken away. These heaps are cal-

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flannels made in the factories? What places does Amesbury Mills contain? What business is extensively carried on in Salisbury?

Draw the north line of Saugus. The east line. South. West. How is the town bounded? Draw Saugus River. Draw the tributary to Saugus River, running across the northeast corner of the town. Of what town was Saugus once a part? Whence did it derive its name? What discovery was made nearly 200 years since? How extensively was iron once wrought here? How long was the mine worked? What

led Cinder Banks. More than 100 years since a vessel appeared one evening at the mouth of Saugus River. Four men soon left her in a boat, passed up the river, landed and went into the woods. The vessel sailed and some time afterwards the men were seen again. They chose a lonely spot in the woods down between lofty hills, concealed and darkened by gloomy trees; here they had a hut, a garden, and a well, the marks of which can still be seen. They were pirates. After living there some time, a vessel came after them, and three were seized and carried to England. Some supposing that money was buried at the place dug for it, but without success. The place has from that time been called Pirates' Glen. The pirate who escaped ran about two miles to a cavern in a rock. Here he used to live and make shoes and sometimes go into the village to obtain food. At last a great earthquake shook the rock so violently, that the top of it fell down and shut him up fast within. The cave has ever since gone by the name of the Pirate's Dungeon, and is frequently visited.

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marks of the iron works are left? Relate the story of the pirates. What became of the pirate that escaped when his companions were taken?

Saugus is situated in the extreme southern part of Essex County, and has Saugus River winding through its whole length with numerous and frequent bends. Meadows and marshlands spread out on the banks of the river; the salt marshes near the sea especially are very extensive. The remaining and the chief part of the township is rough and uneven, and much of it is still covered with wood. Some of the land on the banks of the river is well cultivated and productive. There is a bleachery in Saugus, in which a considerable amount of money is employed.

*Topsfield.* In 1639, when three villages were about to be settled, one at Danvers, another at Wenham, and a third at Topsfield, the General Court made a grant of a tract of land to that one of the three which should first settle a minister. This was done by Topsfield, which was for some time called New-Meadows. The village and church at this place were form-

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What is the situation of Saugus? Describe the banks of the river. Is the surface of the rest of the township level or rough? In what part of the town is there some good land? What establishment does Saugus contain?

Draw the north line of Topsfield. The east line. South. West. How is the town bounded? Draw Ipswich River in its course through the town. Draw the small streams flowing into it. How did Topsfield obtain a tract of land from the General Court? What was Topsfield once called? Why

ed by farmers of Salem and Ipswich, because they were too far from both those towns to attend meeting regularly at either. Ipswich River passes through the town and has two bridges built over it on the principal roads. The surface of the township is uneven, and there are some high hills in the place. The plain in which the church stands and the sides of the hills around it present a pleasant prospect, adorned by some handsome buildings. An academy has recently been opened here with success. There are some mechanics in the place, especially shoemakers, but the people generally labour upon the land.

*Wenham.* The ancient town of Wenham was once a part of Salem and was at first called Enon. It contains a large and beautiful collection of water, called Wenham Pond, which is well known, for its pickerel and other fish, to the lovers of angling in the neighbourhood. The waters of Wenham Pond find a

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were a village and church formed here ? What river passed through the town ? What is said of the surface of the township ? Of the plain in which the church stands ? What institution is there in the place ? How are the people employed ?

Draw the north line of Wenham. The east line. South. West. How is Wenham bounded ? Mark the place of Wenham Pond. Draw the stream flowing from the pond into Ipswich River. To what town did Wenham once belong and what was it called ? What mention is made of Wenham

passage through a small stream to Ipswich River, and thence to the sea. In the northwest part of the town is Wenham Swamp, which is very large and extends into Hamilton. The great Manchester Woods cover a considerable part of the eastern end of this town. The people have always been farmers. They live upon their lands at some distance from each other, so that there is no village of much importance. The orchards in this town are annually attacked by the canker worms, which effectually destroy the fruit.

*West-Newbury* became a town in 1819, having been an ancient settlement in the still more ancient town of Newbury. The town has an elevated situation on the bank of the Merri-mack ; but its large swells are divided from each other by low and broad vallies. The town affords specimens of iron ore. The soil is very fruitful, and being well cultivated by skilful and

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Pond ? Of Wenham Swamp ? In what part of the town are there large woods ? What has always been the business of the people ? Is there any large village in the town ? What calamity do the famers in Wenham meet with every year ?

Draw the northern and western lines of West Newbury. Draw the eastern and southern lines. How is the town bounded ? Draw Indian and Artichoke Rivers. What mention is made of the history of Newbury ? Describe the situation and the surface of the town. What metal is found there ? What account is given of the soil, the farmers, and

industrious farmers, yields fine crops of grain and grass. Fruits are also abundant, and the butter and cheese from the West-Newbury dairies are highly praised. Chaises are annually made here in considerable numbers, and shoes are also extensively manufactured. But by far the most important manufacture of the town is that of horn and shell combs. Considerably more than one hundred persons are employed in this business, who make in a year about one hundred thousand dozen combs, or to the value of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. The town is connected with Rocks Village in Haverhill by a fine bridge one thousand feet in length.

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the crops? What articles are manufactured in West-Newbury? How many combs are made here every year? How can people pass from this town to Haverhill?

## GENERAL VIEW OF ESSEX COUNTY.

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*Towns.* Twenty-six towns together form Essex County. Of all the towns, Salem contains the most inhabitants, and Andover the most land. Salem has thirteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-six inhabitants ; with Salem there are four towns each containing over six thousand people ; and with these four there are eight having each a population of more than four thousand persons. Salem, Newburyport, and Ipswich are the three shire towns of the county.

*Inhabitants.* Ten years ago the inhabitants of all the towns in Essex County together were seventy-four thousand six hundred and fifty-five, of whom six hundred and fifty-five were coloured people. There are now probably eighty-four or eighty-five thousand inhabitants. The peo-

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How many towns does Essex County contain ? What town has the most inhabitants ? Which has the most land ? How many people are there in Salem ? How many towns have more than six thousand inhabitants each ? How many towns contain over four thousand each ? Name the shire towns of the County.

What number of people were there in Essex County ten years ago ? How many are there now probably ? How have

ple have from very early times engaged in the different employments of agriculture, fishing, commerce, and manufactures. The first white men who arrived in this part of the country with the design of living here, came for the double purpose of fishing and of cultivating the land. The early settlers immediately began to labour upon the soil; and there are now more people thus employed than in any other way. They raise grain, grass, fruit, and cattle, chiefly for themselves; but they also carry great quantities of produce to Salem and other large towns on the coast, whose inhabitants get their money by trade and fishing, and in other ways, and, not cultivating the land much themselves, are compelled to buy provisions of the farmers. The people of Essex soon became extensively engaged in commerce and the fisheries and have so continued. The county has more vessels employed in fishing than any other county, and more than any other except Suffolk engaged in commerce. The first cloth ever manufactured

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the people been employed for a long time? For what purpose did white men first come to live here? Are there many persons who labour upon the land? What articles does the land produce? What do the farmers do with these articles? In what other kinds of business have the inhabitants taken a part? Compare this county with other counties in the number of its vessels engaged in commerce and the fisheries?



in this country was made at Rowley, nails were first cut at Amesbury, and in Newbury the first woollen factory in Massachusetts was erected. The towns on the seacoast and on the Merrimack which once owed much of their business to ship-building, have been obliged of late to relinquish it almost entirely, as vessels are not much wanted. In the interior, the people were once all engaged in cultivating the land, except a few mechanics, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons. Now, many labour in factories, as at Danvers, Andover, and Amesbury. Shoes are also made in very great numbers, especially in the north part of the county, and are sent to various places for sale.

*Rivers.* *Bass River* begins its course in the north parish of Beverly, and soon becomes a wide stream. It runs south for some distance, but shifts its course to the east between Beverly and Salem, and falls into Beverly Harbour. It has mills upon its course, and pleasant meadows

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Where was woollen cloth first made in this country? Where were nails first cut? Where was a woollen factory first built in Massachusetts? What is said of ship-building in this County? How were the people in the interior once employed? What do many of them now do? What article is extensively manufactured in Essex County?

Draw Bass River. Where are the head waters of Bass River? What is its course? What mention is made of its banks? Of its waters?

upon its banks. Its waters rise and fall with the tide for a great part of its course, and have a salt or brackish taste.

*Chebacco River.* This stream flows out of a pond on the boundary line between Hamilton and Essex. It takes a northeasterly course, and passes through extensive salt meadows into Chebacco Bay. Vessels can pass up this river, or creek as it is sometimes called, to the town of Essex; and great numbers of them are built on its banks and launched into the stream.

*Ipswich River.* Anciently this stream was sometimes called Great River. It begins its course in Wilmington, a town in Middlesex County, and running across Essex County generally in a northeasterly direction, empties its waters into Ipswich Bay. Several small streams run into it, especially from the north, so that it drains off the waters from a great extent of land in this county. The waters of Ipswich River and its tributary streams pass considerable falls in their passage to the sea, and thus afford very valuable water power for numerous mills

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Draw Chebacco River, and the branch of it. Where does it begin its course? Where does it empty its waters? Of what use is this stream?

Draw Ipswich River. Draw its branches. What was it sometimes called in former times? Describe its course. How are its waters increased? What use is made of Ipswich

and several factories. Vessels can come into the river and pass up about three miles to Ipswich, but are there stopped by falls. The fine meadows of Ipswich River have been celebrated ever since the first settlement on its banks at Ipswich about two hundred years ago; they are still fruitful and yield abundance of grass.

*Little or West River* begins to flow in New-Hampshire, and running into Massachusetts at Haverhill receives a branch from Great Pond in that town and passes in a southeasterly course into the Merrimack.

*Little River* rises in West-Newbury and runs for some distance in Newbury in an easterly course; it then turns off to the southeast and falls into Parker River.

*Merrimack River* rises in New-Hampshire, a state which lies north of this county just three miles above the river. On leaving that state it first runs into Middlesex County, and thence across Essex northeasterly into the ocean. It

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River, and its tributaries? How far can vessels pass up Ipswich River? What account is given of the meadows on this stream?

Draw Little, or West River, and its branches. Describe the course of the river.

Draw Little River. Describe its course.

Draw Merrimack River. Where does the Merrimack begin its course? Describe its course in Massachusetts.

passes down many falls or steep places in its course, so that boats and rafts of lumber cannot well be brought down, and vessels can sail up no farther than Haverhill, about eighteen miles from its mouth. A great deal of sand is set in motion at the mouth of the river by the current of the stream and by the tide, and is formed into a bank not many feet under the top of the water. This bar, as it is called, is always changing its place, so that the site of a fort once built on Plum-Island, is now in Salisbury on the other side of the river. Sailors not used to the entrance are very much afraid of passing over this bar. The Merrimack is a very long and noble river, and runs a course of nearly two hundred miles continually growing larger because it receives a great many other streams. In Essex County the Spicket, Shawshine, Powow, and Little Rivers run into it. It is far the largest stream in this county, and the second in the state, being smaller than the Connecticut only, which is a great way off from Essex County toward the west.

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What injures the use of the river for boats, rafts, and vessels? How is a sand bank formed at the mouth of the river? How much does the place of this bar change? How long is the Merrimack? How is it increased in size? How large is it?

*North River* receives some of its head waters from Salem and some from Danvers ; but the main body of its waters is in Salem, coming up from the sea with the rising tide and leaving its bed almost entirely bare at low tide. It empties its waters into Bass River between Salem and Beverly. When the river is filled by the tide, vessels can pass up the stream one mile above Essex Bridge, which connects the same towns.

*Parker River* begins its course in Boxford and taking a direction somewhat north of east, receives into its channel the waters of Rowley and Little Rivers, and runs into Plum Island Sound. In Newbury it descends almost fifty feet in a course of one mile and a half, affording valuable water power for factories and mills. After passing these falls it unites with the water flowing in from the sea with the tide, and grows much wider and is deep enough for vessels to float for three miles from its mouth. As it draws near the sea, its banks spread out into very extensive salt marshes.

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Draw North River, and its branches. How is the bed of North River filled with water ? Where do the waters of the river flow ? What use can be made of the river when it is full of the water of the sea ?

Draw Parker River. Describe the course of Parker River. What falls does it pass over ? What change does it meet

*Plum-Island Sound*, generally called Plum-Island River, is a collection of water between Plum-Island and the main land, formed by the tide flowing in at each end of it over Newbury and Ipswich bars, and by the currents of Rowley and Parker Rivers. It is from one quarter of a mile to a mile wide, and at low tide a person can ford it or wade across it in several places.

*Porter's River* has several branches, the waters of which are chiefly in Danvers. The fresh currents of the head branches do not run far before they mix with the waters of the sea, brought in by the tide, so that the main stream is salt. Across the branches dams are built which secure water enough to set the works of several mills and factories in motion. At high tide the water is sufficiently deep for vessels to pass up the branches of the river, but they must first go through Essex Bridge between Salem and Beverly. This bridge, like many

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with after passing the falls? Give an account of its banks near the sea.

Draw Plum-Island Sound. How is this collection of water formed? How wide is it? How deep at low water?

Draw Porter's River and its branches. In what town chiefly are the head waters of Porter's River? What part of the river is salt and what part fresh? In what parts of this stream are there mills and factories? When can vessels pass up the river? How can they go through Essex Bridge?

others, has a draw, or part that can be raised like a scuttle-door, to let the vessel's mast pass through.

*Powow River*, rising in New-Hampshire, runs into Massachusetts in Amesbury, but passes again into New-Hampshire and then a second time flowing into Massachusetts forms the boundary line between Amesbury and Salisbury, and empties its waters into Merrimack River. Its waters descend several falls in their course; in Amesbury especially their channel, in the distance of fifty rods, becomes 100 feet lower than before.

*Rowley River*. The head waters of this stream flow from several ponds in Boxford. The river runs in a northeasterly course towards the sea and empties its waters into Parker River. It affords water power for several mills, and in the latter part of its course is bordered by salt marshes.

*Saugus River* rises near Ipswich River, in Reading, a town in Middlesex County, and running in a southeasterly, but very winding course flows into Lynn Bay. Several small

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Draw Powow River. Describe its course. How much does the river fall in Amesbury.

Draw Rowley River. Where are the sources or head waters of Rowley River? Describe its course. Of what use is it besides that of watering the land?

Draw Saugus River, and its branches. Describe its course.

streams empty their waters into it; and for some distance from its mouth the tide comes in from the sea and makes it deep enough to float vessels. Immense tracts of salt marsh spread out on both sides of it, as it approaches the sea.

*Shawshine River* begins its course in Lexington, a town in Middlesex County, runs into Essex at Andover, and passing through that town in a northeasterly direction flows into the Merrimack. It is about three rods wide at its mouth. It receives the waters of several brooks and has fine meadows on each side of it. This stream is very useful, because it moves by its water power the works of a number of mills and factories.

*South River* is formed by several brooks in Salem, and, having run for a considerable part of its course towards the northeast, turns to the east and at last falls into Salem Harbour. For a great part of its length toward the east, it is filled and emptied every tide by the salt water from the sea and is continually used by vessels,

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How is its size increased? What kind of land borders this river, near the sea?

Draw Shawshine River. Describe the course of the Shawshine. How wide is it? How is it increased; and how is it bordered? Of what use is it?

Draw South River. Describe its course. How is it used?



which are approaching or leaving the wharves in Salem, built on its banks. Sometimes the tides are so high that the water rises above the wharves and carries off many articles, such as wood and lumber, lying upon them.

*Spicket River* comes down from New-Hampshire and enters Massachusetts at Methuen, which it crosses in a southeasterly direction and flows into the Merrimack. In one part of its course in Methuen it rushes down its rocky bed thirty feet perpendicularly, supplying water power abundantly for factories and mills.

There are many other streams in the County not so large as those that have been described, but yet very important and useful to the land and to the inhabitants. They are useful, because they drain very wet places and moisten those that are too dry, and thus improve the soil. Very often in their course they pass down steep places with a great deal of force. This makes water power and may set grist-mills and saw-mills in motion, which are necessary for the convenience of the people of every town. When

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How much water sometimes comes in from the sea ?

Draw Spicket River, and its branches. Describe the course of Spicket River. Give an account of the falls at Methuen.

Are there any other streams in Essex County beside those that have been mentioned ? Of what use are they ? Of what

several of these streams flow together they form rivers.

*Ponds.* There are a great many ponds in Essex County. The water in them generally comes up from springs at the bottom ; but they also catch that which comes down from the high land around in the time of heavy rains, or of the melting of the snow and ice. They beautify the country very much, and in most cases water it by sending forth a small stream, often a mill-stream, to some of the neighbouring rivers. They also contain fish, such as perch, breams, and pickerel, which may be caught in considerable numbers by those fond of this amusement. Some of the largest and most important ponds in the county are Great Pond in Andover, another of that name in Haverhill, and Wenham Pond between Wenham and Beverly.

*Surface of the County.* Much of the sea-shore is rough and rocky, but it has here and there a sandy beach. The outline of the coast is very uneven, and is interrupted by the mouths

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advantage are they when they go down steep places ? How are rivers formed ?

Are there, or are there not, many ponds in this County ? How are they filled with water ? What are the uses of ponds ?

What fish do they contain ? Name some of the largest in the County.

What is said of the sea-shore ? Of its shape ? What kind

of several streams, and by harbours and points of land running into the sea. Next the shore, in a great part both of the east and south of the county, are great tracts of salt marsh, which produces large quantities of grass. People come down every year to make salt hay, which is very good for cattle, but not so useful for horses. Leaving the coast and the marshes, the traveller in passing over the County will meet with hills, plains, and valleys rapidly succeeding each other, sometimes covered with wood and sometimes used for tillage or pasture-land, and adorned by numerous ponds and streams of water. There are a great many hills in the county, but no mountains; the highest elevation is Bald Pate, in Rowley. The high lands admit of cultivation to their summits. The soil is generally hard to cultivate, but is made productive by the industry of the farmers, though not then so fruitful as the land in some other counties of Massachusetts. The towns near Salem and Boston have an advantage over others in being so near a market to which they can send the produce of their lands.

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of land is next to the shore for much of its length? What is done with the salt grass? Describe the general surface of the County. What is the highest land in Essex County? Is it a mountain? Give some account of the soil. What advantage have the towns near Salem and Boston?

*Turnpike Roads.* When there is a great deal of travel between certain towns, and the road is crooked, a number of rich men obtain permission from the General Court to make one that will be straighter and shorter, and to take a small sum of money from every one who chooses to go over it rather than the old one. Such a road is called a turnpike, and the money paid by travellers is called toll. There are several turnpikes lying partly or wholly in Essex County; among them are one leading from Andover to Boston, another leading from Andover to Salem, and the Salem and Newburyport Turnpikes from Salem and Newburyport to Boston. Of all the turnpikes in the county the Salem Turnpike has gained most money for its owners; the others have not been very good property for those who caused them to be made.

*History.* A little more than 200 years ago all Essex County, where there are now so many towns, and schools, and white people, was a great forest, except a few small spots cleared of wood and cultivated by the Indians. It was inhabited by these Indians, who were of a dark

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What is a turnpike, and what is toll? What turnpikes are mentioned? Have they been profitable to their owners?

What was the state of Essex County somewhat more than

red colour, and who used to stay only a short time in one place, but lived chiefly at Haverhill, Andover, Ipswich, Newbury, Lynn, Salem, and Marblehead. The men were very idle, but loved to fight and to hunt wild animals; the women performed the hardest work, such as cultivating the ground and carrying heavy things. Both men and women were very fond of their children. They lived upon boiled corn, sometimes mixed with beans, and frequently cooked with fish or the flesh of wild animals. Their clothes were made of the skins of foxes, beavers, deer, and other beasts. They used to paint their faces of different colours. They did not know the true God, and some prayed to the sun or moon, or to fire; most of them worshipped one great being who, they thought, did them good, and another who could do them harm. A few years before white people came here to live, a great plague or deadly sickness destroyed vast numbers of the Indians and left the country almost without inhabitants.

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two hundred years ago. Where did the Indians use to live? What was the disposition of the Indian men? How did the women differ in their habits from women at this time? What was their food? How did they dress themselves and alter their appearance? What did they know of a God? What calamity happened to the Indians?

The first visit paid to this county by Europeans seems to have taken place in 1611, when Edward Harlie and Nicholas Hobson came to Agawam, or Ipswich, and were kindly treated by the Indians. The earliest lasting settlement of white people in the County was made at Salem two hundred and two years ago. The settlers came from England to enjoy the liberty of worshipping God as they thought right, not being permitted to do so in their own country. They were anxious for the education of children and youths; soon they had schools at which all children might attend, and they had chosen a place for a college before that at Cambridge was established. In the course of ten years great numbers had come over and settled the towns of Lynn, Newbury, Ipswich, Salisbury, and Marblehead. In fifteen years, or in 1643, Essex County was formed; it contained eight towns. Salisbury and Haverhill for nearly forty years belonged to another county, called the County of Norfolk; but in 1680 were united to Essex.

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What happened in 1611? When did white people first come to live in Essex County? Whence and why did they come? What did they soon do for the cause of learning? Name the towns settled in the course of ten years. How soon was Essex County formed? What two towns once belonged to another county?

In 1692 Essex County was very much troubled, and suffered great injury from the unfounded excitement about witchcraft. Many persons were accused and tried, who belonged to various towns in the County, and to several out of the County. They were charged with being the friends of the Devil, and with receiving power from him to pass through the air without going upon the ground, to torment people and make them sick, and to do other strange things. Trials were held in several places, but chiefly in Salem. If the persons accused confessed that they were guilty, they were released; if they did not, and were judged guilty by the court, they were condemned to death. More than one hundred were put in prison; one was pressed to death for refusing to say whether he was guilty or not guilty; and nineteen were hung upon the gallows.

Essex County sent soldiers to fight in the wars with the Indians at different times, especially in the Pequod war, and the great war with King

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What misfortune happened in 1692? Where did the accused persons live? With what were they charged? Where were trials held? What was done to those who confessed, and to those who denied their guilt? How many were punished?

Give an account of the efforts of Essex County in the wars with the Indians? What was done by the towns in the Rev-



Philip, in which Captain Lathrop and about seventy of the most promising young men of the County were cut off in a single battle. In the war of the Revolution great efforts were made for their country by the towns of this county. Four regiments of soldiers belonging to Essex were in the field in the first part of the war. Part of two of them fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, and had many men killed and wounded. Col. Little and Col. Frye of these regiments fought very bravely and highly distinguished themselves. Col. Little's regiment had come from Essex just before the battle. The men heard the cannon begin to fire, and without waiting for orders marched to Cambridge to Gen. Ward and offered their services, and then went into the battle. Essex County met with severe hardships in the last war, which began eighteen years ago. The towns on the sea-coast suffered terribly; they saw their commerce and their fisheries utterly destroyed, and the numerous families of those dependent on these branches of business, reduced to great distress.

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olution? How many of their regiments were out in the first part of the war? In what battle did some of the soldiers fight? What two officers fought very boldly? What did Col. Little's regiment do? In what other war did Essex County



Very great efforts were made here, however, for the defence of the country against the British, their enemies.

Though Essex does not contain so much land as some other counties, it is very wealthy, and has long been before all the rest in population. It sends six senators to the General Court, and may have about eighty representatives.

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suffer severely ? What were the hardships of some of the towns ? Who were their enemies ?

Compare Essex County with the other counties of this state. How many senators and representatives may it send to General Court ?

## REVIEW OF THE COUNTY

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Draw the north line of Essex County. The east line. South. West. How is the County bounded on the north? On the east? South? West?

Draw the shape of Salem. In what part of the County is it? What do you recollect of the sufferings of this town in the time of witchcraft? How did Salem obtain its wealth, and its numerous inhabitants? What curiosities are there in the Salem Museum?

Draw the shape of Newburyport. Which way is it from Salem? What do you recollect of the great fire in this place? What is the appearance of the town? How much land has this town, compared with others in the County.

Draw the shape of Andover. Which way is it from Salem? Which way from Newburyport? Compare Andover with other towns in Essex as to its size. Give some account of the Institution in this town.

Draw the shape of Lynn. Which way is it from Marblehead? Give an account of the meetings of the Indians on Lynn Beach. What do you recollect of Nahant? What business is extensively carried on in Lynn?

Draw Haverhill. Give an account of the sufferings of Mrs. Duston, and her escape from the Indians. What do you recollect of the attack, in which Mr. Rolfe, was killed?

Draw Salisbury. Which way is it from Salem? How early was it settled, compared with the other towns on the north bank of the Merrimack? What kind of cloth is manufactured here?

Draw Marblehead. Which way is it from Salem? From Newburyport? From Lynn? What generous offer was once made by the people of this town to the merchants of Boston? For what is Marblehead celebrated? Give an account of the manner in which cod-fish are caught?

Draw Ipswich. Give some account of an Indian battle in this town. What article is manufactured here?

Draw Gloucester. Which way is it from Andover? From Newburyport? What do you recollect of the surface of the town? What is the business of the people of Gloucester?

Draw Danvers. Which way is it from Salem ? What unhappy calamity began here ? What are the most important articles manufactured in Danvers ?

Draw Newbury. Which way is it from Andover ? Why did the Indians choose this place for a town ? Draw Plum-Island. Describe it.

[The teacher can exercise his discretion as to extending the review of towns to any or all others in the County.]

What towns in the County contain academies ? What towns have factories in them ? Name the three shire towns of this County. In what town are vessels built in great numbers ? Mark the place of Essex. What towns are celebrated for the manufacture of shoes ? What do you recollect of the number of shoes made in these towns ?

How many inhabitants are there in Essex County ? What are the employments of the people ?

Draw Merrimack River in its course through the County. How far can vessels pass up the river ? In what direction does it run ? How is a sand bar formed at its mouth ? Name the towns on the north bank of the river, and mark their places. Name the towns on the south bank, and mark their places.

Draw Powow River and its tributaries. In what direction does it flow ? What mills and factories are there upon it ? Mark their places.

[If the pupil does not recollect the places of falls, mills, and factories upon a river, he may observe what towns border that stream and turn back to the description of those towns in the Geography.]

Draw Little River in Haverhill, and its branches.

Draw Spicket River. Draw its branches. Mark the place of the falls upon the river.

Draw all the streams not yet drawn, which run into the Merrimack on the north side. Draw those running into it on the south side.

Draw Shawshine River. What mills and factories are there upon it ? In what direction does it flow ?

Draw Cochichewick Brook. What factories are there upon it ?

Draw Indian River. Draw Artichoke River.

Draw Parker River. In what town are there mills and a factory upon it ? In what direction does it flow ? How far can vessels pass up the river ?

Draw Rowley River. In what direction does it flow ?

Draw Little River. What kind of land is there on the borders of Rowley and Parker Rivers ?

Where is Plum-Island Sound. How is it filled with water ?

Draw Ipswich River. What factory is there upon it in Ipswich ? Draw the branches of Ipswich River running into it on the north side. Draw those running into it on the south side.

Draw Chebacco River. What business is pursued on its banks ?

Draw Bass River. How is the lower part of it filled with water ?

Draw Porter's River and its branches. What mills and factories are there upon it ?

Draw North River and its branches. How is it chiefly supplied with water ?

Draw South River. What mills are there upon it ?

Draw Saugus River and its branches. In what direction does it flow ? What kind of land has it upon its banks ?

Are there any other streams of water in Essex County besides those that have been mentioned ? Of what use are they ?

Mark the situation of Wenham Pond. Of any other ponds you can recollect. Of what use are they ?

What do you recollect of the surface of the County ? Where is the highest land ?

Draw Newburyport Turnpike. What towns does it pass through ? Draw Salem Turnpike. What towns does it pass through ? Draw Salem and Andover Turnpike. What towns does it pass through ?

What people used to live in Essex County before white men came here ? What do you recollect of their customs ? What towns were first settled by white people ? Mark their places ? What misfortune happened in 1692 ?

What was done by Essex County in the Indian wars ? In the Revolution ? How much did it suffer in the last war ? What do you recollect of the present importance of the County ?

# DEFINITIONS

OF GEOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER DIFFICULT TERMS  
AS THEY ARE USED IN THIS BOOK.

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*Abandoned.* Left, given up.

*Abutments.* Places built of earth and timber or stone to support the ends of bridges.

*Accused.* Having a fault or crime laid to them.

*Adjacent.* Very near, close by.

*Agriculture.* The tilling or cultivation of the ground.

*Anchors.* Very large and heavy articles of iron shaped like a pickaxe ; they are thrown from vessels and sticking in the sand or mud at the bottom of the water hold the vessels fast by a large rope or cable tied to them, as a halter holds a horse.

*Ancient.* Very old.

*Angling.* Fishing for pleasure.

*Aqueduct.* A set of pipes, often hollow logs, joined together for water to run through.

*Ascend.* To go up.

*Assemble.* To come together.

*Attack.* To rush upon, meaning to kill or to do hurt.

*Bank.* The banks of a river are the sides of it, between which the water runs. A bank in a town is a building in which a great deal of money is kept ; the owners of it are generally rich people who pass for money printed pieces of paper called bank bills, and return the money for them if any one brings them to the bank.

*Bark.* A vessel with three masts, but different from a ship, because it has one of them with rigging or ropes like those of a schooner.

*Beach.* A part of the sea-shore where the sand is smooth and hard.

*Blacksmiths.* Those who work upon iron, and shoe horses and oxen.

*Bleachery.* A building in which clothes are whitened.

*Blocks.* Very large and long buildings, containing several houses or stores.

*Boundary.* Where two towns or two counties meet, the line between them is called a boundary or boundary line. The dotted lines on the maps which show the shapes of the towns are boundaries.

*Brig.* A vessel with two masts, almost always larger than a schooner, having also different rigging or ropes.

*Brook.* A small stream of water, generally smaller than a river.

*Butchers.* Those who kill cattle and sheep and prepare their meat for the market.

*Cabinet furniture.* Pieces of furniture for houses, as sofas and bureaus.

*Canal.* A long, broad trench or ditch dug in the earth and filled with water to float boats or rafts upon.

*Cargoes.* The quantity of goods carried by a vessel.

*Carpenters.* Those who build or repair houses and barns.

*Causeway.* A road built up high over very low and wet ground.

*Celebrated.* Known a great way off and much talked about.

*Celebrity.* Great fame.

*Chapel.* A place in which people attend meeting or public worship.

*Circulate.* Go round.

*Civilized.* Nations are civilized which are governed by laws and have learning and the useful arts among them.

*Coast.* The shore or border of the sea.

*Coins.* Pieces of gold, silver, or copper, stamped and used for money.

*Commerce.* The carrying of things away to distant places for sale and the bringing of others back to be sold in this country.

*Common.* A level, publick place in a town, often one on which companies parade.

*Communication.* A passage or way for people to go from one place to another.

*Compact.* Having the houses near each other.

*Connected.* Joined.

*Contrast.* Complete difference or unlikeness, as that between white and black.

*Cordage.* The different kinds of rope.

*County.* Several towns united together by law. A county consists of one or several towns having in them a court-

house and a jail. Wicked persons who break the laws are tried by the judges in the court houses and imprisoned in the jails.

*Crew.* The men or sailors belonging to a vessel.

*Crime.* A wicked action against the law.

*Crops.* Things raised upon the land, such as hay and grain.

*Cultivate.* To plough and hoe land and raise crops from it.

*Custom-house.* A building, in which duties or taxes on a vessel's cargo are paid, and permission to land goods or to sail from a port is given.

*Dairies.* Rooms or places where milk is kept to be made into butter and cheese, or the milk and butter and cheese themselves.

*Demand.* In demand means, wanted and asked for.

*Descend.* To go down or fall down. We descend when we go down a hill; and water descends when it falls over a dam or down any steep place.

*Direction.* The way in which any thing goes or lies.

*Draw-bridge.* A bridge with one part that can be lifted up like the lid of a chest the whole width of the bridge, so as to let vessels with masts pass through.

*Eminent.* Famous for doing great things.

*Erected.* Built.

*Escape.* To get away from danger.

*Establish.* To settle; to fix for a long time in one place.

*Excavating.* Digging up.

*Exclusively.* Alone, without any beside.

*Expense.* Cost, what is paid for a thing.

*Expensive.* Costly, having cost a great deal of money.

*Exported.* Carried to distant places to be sold.

*Factory.* In a cotton factory cotton is made into cotton cloth. In a woollen factory sheep's wool is made into woollen cloth. In an iron factory iron is worked into different shapes and articles.

*Falls.* Places where a river goes down suddenly from one place to another much lower.

*Flourishing.* Successful, having good luck.

*Fort.* A place with high banks or walls round it and made strong against an enemy.

*Fortified.* A fortified house is one made strong and safe against an enemy, and having guns in it.

*Founders.* The founders of an academy are those who first set it up.

*Foundry.* The house and tools used to cast metals.

*Frenzy.* Great madness or craziness

*General Court.* A large number of persons are chosen by the people every year, some for the towns of the state and a few for the counties, to meet together and make laws or rules to prevent people from doing wrong or to punish them if they do; just as the school-master or mistress makes rules for the school. The persons chosen go to Boston twice a year to meet together. Those chosen for counties are called Senators and when they are together, form the Senate. Those for the towns are called Representatives and when collected form the House of Representatives. Both together form the General Court.

*Gondola.* A large and broad flat bottomed boat.

*Goods.* Things bought and sold by merchants or shop keepers. Dry goods are those made of linen, wool, cotton or silk.

*Grist-mill.* A mill where corn and other grain is ground into meal.

*Harbour.* A large place in the sea-shore where the sea comes in and where the land round keeps the winds and waves from being so high and violent as to injure vessels.

*Hoisted.* Raised up.

*House of Correction.* A place where bad people are kept.

*Industrious.* People constantly employed and not wasting any of their time are industrious.

*Inhabitants.* The people living in a place.

*Institution.* A theological institution is a great school or seminary in which young men study so that they may become ministers.

*Interior.* In the inner part, far from the outside or edge.

*Interrupted.* Stopped for a time, broken.

*Interval.* Interval land is the low land in the valley of a fresh water river.

*Invalids.* People who do not have good health.

*Island.* A piece of land surrounded by water.

*Launched.* Pushed or slid into the water.

*Lecture-rooms.* Large rooms or chambers, in which students say or recite their lessons, or have things told them by their teachers.

*Library.* A great collection of books, kept to be read and not to be sold.

*Manufactories.* Buildings where cloths or other articles are made for sale.

*Manufactured.* Made by hand or machinery.

*Manufactures.* Things made by hand or machinery, as hats and cloths.



- Market.* Places in large towns where things are constantly bought and sold.
- Marketmen.* Those who carry meat or other articles to market.
- Marsh-land.* Watery and swampy land.
- Meadow.* Low, wet land. Meadow-lands are generally near rivers and ponds.
- Mechanics.* Those persons who work at trades with tools, as carpenters, wheelwrights, and saddlers.
- Medals.* Pieces of gold, silver or copper, stamped to remember some famous person or event by.
- Merchants.* Men who buy and sell things from distant countries.
- Mineral.* A stone or earthy substance; generally it means one of an uncommon or valuable kind.
- Mountain.* Very high land, higher than a hill.
- Operation.* In operation means, having its business or works going on.
- Pagan.* Pagan lands are those, where the people are not Christians.
- Parallel.* Running the same way without meeting; so the sides of a road or street may be said to be parallel.
- Parish.* A part of a town where the people live who belong to one church.
- Paupers.* Poor persons supported by charity.
- Peninsula.* A piece of land which is almost an island, being nearly surrounded by water.
- Perpendicular.* Straight up or down, as a stick is when it stands on one end and does not lean any way.
- Piers.* Great piles of stone in a river to hold up a bridge.
- Plain.* A large piece of level land.
- Plunder.* To take violently without leave.
- Pond.* A small collection of water surrounded by land.
- Popular.* Liked by the people.
- President.* A person who has the chief management.
- Privateers.* Vessels made snug and light, which belong to private persons and sail away with many guns and men on board to take the vessels of a nation at war with this country.
- Prizes.* Things won and taken, whether in sports from a friend, or in war from an enemy.
- Productive.* Fruitful, yielding good crops.
- Profession.* Any particular kind of business, as that of merchants.

- Professors.* Those who teach any science or branch of learning at a college or great seminary.
- Property.* Money, or any thing worth money, as land and houses.
- Prosperous.* Fortunate, lucky.
- Provisions.* Victuals, food.
- Quarry.* A place where stone may be split or dug out of the earth.
- Rafts.* A great quantity of logs, timber or boards fastened together and floated upon water.
- Requiring.* Making necessary.
- Reserved.* Saved, kept for some purpose.
- Residences.* Houses.
- Revolution.* A change made violently by the people in their form of government, or the war in which they do it.
- Rigging.* The ropes in a vessel.
- River.* A large stream of water flowing into another stream or into the sea.
- Sagamore.* An Indian Chief.
- Sails.* Large pieces of coarse cloth, called duck, which being fastened to a vessel's masts and spread open, catch the wind and so move the vessel along.
- Saw-mill.* A mill for sawing boards and timber out of logs.
- Scalped.* Cut the skin from the top of the head with the hair on it.
- Schooner.* A vessel with two masts not often so large as a brig.
- Seacoast.* The border of the sea.
- Seamen.* Men who go to sea for a living.
- Seaports.* Towns on the sea-shore, with harbours.
- Seminary.* A school, generally an important one.
- Semi-weekly.* Appearing twice a week.
- Settled.* First taken by white people to live in.
- Settlements.* Places where people have cleared land and built houses.
- Settlers.* Those who first take a place to live in.
- Ship.* A vessel with three masts.
- Shire towns.* Towns in which the courts of a county are held.
- Sloop.* A vessel with one mast.
- Society.* A number of people who have agreed to meet together at certain times and do other things together.
- Soil.* The dark earth on the top of the ground, out of which plants grow.

- Sound.* A large but shallow collection of water nearly surrounded by land.
- Source.* The source of a river is the spring or pond whence it first begins to run.
- Spars.* Long pieces of pine or spruce timber fastened above the deck or top of a vessel to spread sails upon.
- Specimen.* One of many things of the same kind or one piece of any thing by which the rest may be known.
- Sportsmen.* Men who are in the habit of hunting or fishing for amusement.
- Springs.* Places where the water rises or bubbles up out of the ground.
- Students.* Young persons belonging to a theological institution or to a college.
- Sultry.* Very hot with a close air.
- Surface.* The top, the upper side.
- Tanneries.* Places in which skins of animals are made into leather by being steeped in the juice of the bark of trees, thus growing firmer and better able to keep out water.
- Tide.* On the seacoast the waters are continually rising or falling. For six hours in succession they are swelling and spreading over the shores. This is called the flowing of the tide. For the next six hours they lessen and pass off. This is called the ebbing of the tide. The two regularly succeed each other.
- Tillage.* The ploughing and hoeing of land and raising crops from it.
- Tomahawk.* An Indian hatchet.
- Town.* A town is the land and water, the houses and people within its boundaries ; sometimes it means the people alone.
- Township.* The land and water in a town.
- Tract.* A piece of land of considerable extent.
- Turnpike-road.* A road which cannot be travelled by any one without paying a small sum of money for using it.
- Vegetables.* Plants and roots used for food, as cabbages and turnips.
- Vicinity.* Neighbourhood.
- Village.* A pretty large number of houses standing together.
- Voyage.* When a vessel goes from one place to another a great way off and comes back, it performs a voyage.
- War.* When one nation fights with another, and the people kill each other, this is war.
- Wharves.* Places built of earth and timber or stone out from

the bank or shore into a river or harbour. Stores are often built upon them; vessels lie at their sides and have their cargoes taken out and receive new cargoes.

*White lead.* A white powder made of common lead and used by painters in mixing paint.

*Wigwam.* An Indian hut or house.

*Witchcraft.* The use of power from the Devil, the actions of witches.

*Witches.* People supposed to have power from the Devil to do strange things.

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NOTE.—The fort stated in page 16, on the high authority of Dr. Bentley, to have been built in Beverly before the arrival of Gov. Endicott in 1623, has been lately proved to have been in Marblehead by the testimony of several aged people, given in 1690 and quoted by Mr. Felt in his Annals of Salem from the Quarterly Court Records.







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